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so ted three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are authorised to receive subscriptions for the Liberator. The following gentlemen constitute the Financial

Committee, but are not responsible for any of the debts of the paper, viz :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ELLIS GRAY LORING, EDMUND QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, and Wexpell PHILLIPS. In the columns of THE LIBERATOR, both sides of

every question are impartially allowed a hearing.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind,

SECURE THE PERPETUITY OF THEIR DOMINION OVER THEIR SLAVES. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was THE STIPULATION TO SURRENDER PUGITIVE SLAVES—AR engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God. delivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a repre-sentation for staves—for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons . . . . in fact, the oppressor representing the oppressed! . . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress; AND THEREBY TO MAKE THE PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPET-UATION OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.' - John Quincy Adams.

No Union with Slaveholders!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.'

F 'Yes! IT CANNOT BE DENIED—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions ro

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, PRINTERS. WHOLE NUMBER 1204.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1854.

## VOL. XXIV. NO. 9.

# REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Washington Union. ABOLITION OPPOSITION ADVANTAGE-

OUS TO A GOOD CAUSE.

OUS TO A GOOD CAUSE.

It will be a long time before the speech of Senator Douglas, in rebake of the vulgarities of the manifesto of the abulitine caucus against the Nebraska bill, is forgotten by those who heard, and by those who heard, and by those who heard anticipate the public feeling on great questions. His celebrated speech on the Mexican war, in reply to Delano, was the earliest elaborate effort in Congress on the subject, after the passage of the text-book to the Damoratic party at once. Of the same character was his bold and well-timed defance of the infuriated local feeling at his own home, in Chicago, when the Abolition press, howner, in Chicago, when the Abolition press, howster, surpassed istall in the violence and the false. Such a man, and those who are associated with him, cannot fail to excite hostility in adverse and protesting quarters. The Abolition press, however, surpasses itself in the violence and the false hostility in adverse and protesting quarters. The Abolition press, however, surpasses itself in the violence and the false hold in the grant protesting that the cannot fail to excite hostility in adverse and protesting quarters. The Abolition press, however, surpasses itself in the violence and the false hold in the grant protesting and one opinion on this, among us all, who would not protesting quarters. The Abolition press, however, surpasses itself in the violence and the false hold in its grave.

Such a man, and those who are associated with him, cannot fail to excite hostility in adverse and protesting quarters. The Abolition press, however, surpasses itself in the violence and the false hold in its grave.

Such a man, and those who are associated with him, cannot fail to excite hostility in adverse and protesting quarters. The Abolition press, however, surpasses itself in the violence and the false hold to be about the protestant pastors and Christians in Switzerland, and the entire the protestant pastors and Christians in Switzerland, and the protestant pastors and Christians i

side is marked by a coarseness and a brutality from which every decent reader recoils with undis-sembled disgust. The Tribune even goes so far in The Tribune even goes so far in its madness, as to apply terms of personal re-proach to such Sentters as Cass, Butler, Mason, Hunter, Thompson, Stuart, Shields, Budger, Clay-ton, Benjamin, Slidell, Gwin, Bright, and other friends of the Nebraska bill—as if statesmen like these, sworn to support the Constitution, distin-guished for the probity of their lives, and for their patriotic services to their country, should be called to account by the organ of that desperate faction which can no longer safely deny that it is bent upon the destruction of the Constitution.

But there is something in these reckless assaults upon the bill of Senator Douglas, and upon those who support it, from which an instructive moral may be drawn. That cause cannot be wrong which arrays the whole Abolition party against it, and which rallies at the same time the first and the purest men of both parties in its favor. That cause cannot be wrong which arouses the bitter animosities of men who seek to obliterate all veneration for the Bible, and all sacred relations of so-cial life. That cause cannot be wrong which in-cludes among its opponents the bold, bad men who blaspheme the glorious covenants of the past, and slander the illustrious names that shine upon our history, not only as examples to ourselves, but as beacon-lights to the down-trodden throughout

What benefit have these Abolition agitators, now seeking to arouse and to alarm the North by vain vaporings and profinities against the Nebraska bill-what benefit have they ever conferred upon the country! They have never ameliorated the condition of the slave. They have never contributed to the success of any measure necessary to the common welfare. They have opposed, without exception, every real reform, and, with a wild and savage inconsistency, have literally demanded lib-erty for one race, and chains and death for another. While our free institutions flourish apace—while o benefactors but themselves!

The attempts of such men to galvanize dead and buried passions and prejudices, will signally fail. The noble expression of public joy and gratitude that swept these elements of discord into oblivion, after the success of the compromise measures of 1850, was not the evanescent feeling of a day. That expression came from the hearts of the masses, and the great motive that animated them on that occasion, and stirred to its deepest depths their holy affection for their country, is still alive and re, and as ready now as then, to vindicate the great principle that gave us peace and harmony more than three years ago. It is not for the Infi-del preachers and demoralizing demagogues, who efused to submit to the majestic decree of the cased to submit to the majestic decree of the ople, which ratified the compromise measures, and to attempt to mislead that same people into a paths of faction and disunion. Let those who ed the croakings of these ravens of discord, these irds of evil omen—let them panse before yielding o the dark philosophy which, with all the vigi-ance of hate, plots the overthrow of a republic hose growing greatness is the wonder of the orld. The end of the present movement will be ke that which has overtaken all former combinaions against the peace of the country; and honwn comfort by standing aloof from the treasonable companionship of those who publicly rail at the purest men in the land, and whose revolting schemes are once more and shortly to be repudi-ated by a united and indignant people.

## THE NEBRASKA QUESTION.

We protest against opposition to Mr. Douglas's scheme being made the hobby horse of Abolitionscheme being made the hobby horse of Abolition-ists here at the North. If it be, we are ready to despair of its final defeat. There are thousands of men at the South who look upon the Nebraska bill in the same light that we do. There are Southern members in the same light that we do. at the same light that we do. I held all both work members in both Houses of Congress ready to vote against it. We cannot afford to lose their aid by mixing the question up with the Abolition vagaries and Uncle Tomitudes which have run riot here at the North for the last dozen years, to the infinite discust of the children was a second or the contract of the children was a second or the children isgust of the whole Southern public.
In the Tribune of Monday there is an 'Appeal

o the Women of the free States of America, on the resent crisis in our country, by Harriet Beecher stowe.' In this address, the author of 'Uncle fom's Cabin' takes the field against Douglas and bis bill. Now, however good may be the intensions of Mrs. Stowe, there is no doubt her effort will make ten supporters of the bill where it unmakes one.

author of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' and the

## SELECTIONS.

AN APPEAL

TO THE WOMEN OF THE FREE STATES OF AMERICA, ON THE PRESENT CRISIS IN OUR COUNTRY.

while our free institutions flourish apace—while the progressive spirit of the people carries our equal laws to the furthest corners of the continent—while free States are springing up on every hand—the Abolition leaders and their finantical followers will see nothing but clouds in the sky, nothing but fetters in the earth—no patriots and no benefactors but themselves!

The question is not now, Shall the wrongs of Slavery exist, as they have, on their own territories? Shall the people of their town or village. They can employ lecturers to spread the subject the free territories of the United States! Shall the wrongs of Slavery exist, as they have, on their own territories? Shall the free territories of the United States! Shall the wrongs of Slavery exist, as they have, on their own territories? Shall the free territories of the United States! Shall the wrongs of Slavery exist, as they have, on their own territories? Shall the free territories of the United States! Shall the wrongs of Slavery exist, as they have, on their own territories? Shall the free territories of the United States! Shall the wrongs of Slavery exist, as they have, on their own territories? Shall the wrongs of Slavery exist, as they have, on their own territories? Shall the free territories of the United States! Shall the wrongs of Slavery exist, as they have, on their own territories? Shall the wrongs of Slavery exist, as they have, on their own territories? Shall the wrongs of Slavery exist, as they have, on their own territories? Shall the wrongs of Slavery exist, as they have, on their own or village. They can employ lecturers to spread the subject t more improbable that there may be, four years hence, slave depots in New York City, than it was, four years ago, that the South would propose a repeal of the 'Missouri Compromise.'

It is a melancholy but unavoidable result of such a more than the south would be result of such a melancholy but unavoidable result of such a melanc

four years ago, that the South would propose a repeal of the 'Missouri Compromise.'

Women of the free States! the question is not, Shall we remonstrate with Slavery on its own soil! but are we willing to receive Slavery into the free States and territories of the Union!

Shall the whole power of these United States go into the hands of Slavery! Shall every State in it be thrown open as a slave State! This will be the final result and issue of the question which is now pending. This is the fearful crisis at which we stand. And now, is there anything which the women of our country can do! Oh, women of the free States! what did your brave mothers do in the time of our revolutionary struggle! Did not liberty in those days feel the strong impulse of woman's heart!

Never was there a great interest agitating the community when woman's influence was not felt for good or for evil. At the time when the house a real ancholy but unavoidable result of such shadow of the Almighty!

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community when woman's influence was not felt for good or for evil. At the time when the strugfor the abolition of the slave trade was co vulsing England, women contributed more than the sugar raised by the suffering slaves. Sev- own. enty thousand families refused the use of sugar,

corresponding circles for prayer and for labor. Petitions to Government were gotten up and signed

During my recent visit in England, I was called to the bedside of an aged mother in Israel, whose prayers and labors on earth are well nigh ended, but who had borne this sacred cause in her heart from the very commencement. I was never more impressed than when, raised in her bed, with

SLAVES.

MARKES

peration

Doubtless, there are noble minds at the South, any other laborers to that great triumph of humanity. The women and children of England, to
a great extent, refused to receive into their families the special beauty of the source wind have been specially as the special beauty of the spec

While, then, we seek to sustain the cause of free as a testimony of their abhorrence of the manner in which it was produced. At that time, women were unwearied in passing from house to house, distributing tracts and books, and presenting the subject in families.

One budy alone, called on and conversed in this way with more thouse the conversed for its sale of the sake of both, for the sake of our dear and the sake of our dear way with more thoused for its sake of both, for the sake of our dear and the sake of our dear way with more thoused for its sake of both, for the sake of our dear distributing tracts and books, and presenting the subject in families.

One lady alone, called on and conversed in this way, with more than two thousand families, and others were not behind her in their labors.

The women all over England were associated in corresponding circles for prayer and for labor.

## SPEECH OF SENATOR WADE.

Extracts from a very spirited and telling speech made by Senator Wade, of Ohio, in the U. S. Senate, Feb. 6th, against the Nebraska bill :-

makes one.

The author of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin,' and the caricaturist of the South, is not the person whose advice is likely to be heeded at all by those who mately, will not have the privilege of voting on the question when it comes up in Congress; while perhaps some Southern members, who may see her deadress, will conclude, that if Uncle Tom Stowe is against the bill, as a matter of course they should but, strong and almost universal here at the North now. But, strong and almost universal here at the North now. But, strong as it is, it is too weak to outlive for a month the active, open favor of the Stowes, the Fosters, and the like. Their opposition is larmless, but spare any good measure from the curse of their support!—Troy Whig.

but who had borne this sacred cause in her heart from the very commencement. I was never more from the very commencement. I was never more impressed than when, raised in her bed, with quivering lips and streaming eyes, she lifted her hands solemnly in prayer to God that He would be less the labors for the cause of the slave in America. Now, how shall we view this bill! Here is a Terimpressed than when, raised in her bed, with quivering lips and streaming eyes, she lifted her hands solemnly in prayer to God that He would bless the labors for the cause of the slave in America. Now, how shall we view this bill! Here is a Terimpressed than when, raised in her bed, with quivering lips and streaming eyes, she lifted her hands solemnly in prayer to God that He would bless the labors for the cause of the slave in America. Now, how shall we view this bill! Here is a Terimpressed than when, raised in her bed, with quivering lips and streaming eyes, she lifted her hands solemnly in prayer to God that He would.

Now, how shall we view this bill! Are states to gether. It is now pure as Nature itself than the world.

Now, how shall we view this bill! Here is a Terimpressed than when, raised in her bed, with the world in the fence of god that Here is a Terimpressed than when, raised in her bed, w Now, how shall we view this bill! Here is a Ter-

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bide-mided freeman of the North, although not blessed with property, has nevertheless a soul that cannot stoop to labor side by side with your miserable series, your miserable slaves. He never has done it, and he never will do it.

A Sixaron. Then, let him go somewhere else. A Sixaron with the many of the standard of

health, defined to take any repromibility of that kind, our many was attaulty presed upon me unsolitated. From the mere impulse to do somewhite for this cause. Most affecting letters were desired from poly working men and women, including the same doubt and the same deep enotion. A lady in State has been the same deep enotion. A lady in State has the same deep enotion. A lady in State has the enoting and large that the same deep enotion. A lady in State has the enoting and large that the same deep enotion. A lady in State has the enoting and large that the same deep enotion. A lady in State has the enoting of the same deep enotion. A lady in State has the enoting of the same deep enotion. A lady in State has the enoting of the same deep enotion. A lady in State has the same deep enotion. A lady in State has the same deep enotion and the same deep enotion. A lady in State has the same deep enotion and the same deep enotion. A lady in State has the same deep enotion and the same deep enotion. A lady in State has the same deep enotion of the same deep enotion. A lady in State has the same deep enotion of the same deep enotion. A lady in State has the same deep enotion of the same deep enotion. A lady in State has the same deep enotion of the same deep enotion of the same deep enotion. A lady in State has the same deep enotion of the same deep enotion o

ferent with regard to it. But I can tell the gentleman, that I see indications that are entirely adverse
to that idea. I see, sir, a cloud, a little larger
than a man's hand, gathering in the North and in
the West, and soon the whole northern heavens will
be lighted up with a fire that cannot be quenched.
The indications are now rife, and every man who is
not blind can see them in the heavens. The meetings of the people in all quarters, their alarm, their
dismay, and their horror, because of this proceeding in Congress, plainly show what these indications are. Multitudes cannot be made to believe
that the thing is seriously contemplated.

tions are. Multitudes cannot be made to believe that the thing is seriously contemplated.

Do not you of the South, who propose to go on and repudiate this obligation, put the principle of freedom and of slavery face to face, so that if we grapple for victory, one or the other must die! I do not know that I ought to regret it, but I say to gentlemen that you are ante-dating the time when that must come. It has always been my opinion that the principles are entirely in opposition to each other—that they are entirely irreconcilable, and can never exist long in the same government. And when mutual forbearance and goodwill prevail, with no attempt on either side to take

criment. And when mutual forbearance and good-will prevail, with no attempt on either side to take the advantage, we may, perhaps, live in happiness and peace, for a great many years. But when you come boldly forth to overthrow these time-honored guarantees of liberty, and say that the principles of slavery are unaccountably aggressive, and that they can be no more at ease than a guilty conscience, you show us that you are fast approaching to this state of things, and how can it be otherwise, than that we must regard each other as enemies fighting for these principles and for victory! If, Mr. President, you precipitate upon us such a proceeding as that, it will not be liberty that will die in the nineteenth century. This is a progressive age; and if you declare war, you must be ready for the consequences. I should regret it. I am an advocate for the continuance of this Union; but I do not believe that this Union can survive ten years, after you repudiate this great Comproten years, after you repudiate this great Compro-

## SPEECH OF SENATOR SUMNER.

In the Senate of the United States, Feb. 21st, Hon. CHARLES SUNNER delivered a highly elaborate and very loquent speech against the Nebraska Iniquity, which we should be glad to lay before our readers entire ; but we can find room, this week, for only the exordium :-

Mr. President—I approach this discussion with we. The mighty question, with untold issues, which it involves, oppresses me. Like a porten-ous cloud, surcharged with irresistible storm and which it involves, oppresses me. Like a porten-tous cloud, surcharged with irresistible storm and ruin, it seems to fill the whole heavens, making me painfully conscious how unequal I am to the occasion—how unequal, also, is all that I can say, to all that I feel.

occasion—how unequal, also, is all that I can say, to all that I feel.

In delivering my sentiments here to-day, I shall speak frankly—according to my convictions, without concealment or reserve. But if anything fell from the Senator from Illinois, [Mr. Douglas,] in opening this discussion, which might seem to challenge a personal contest, I desire to say that I shall not enter upon it. Let not a word or a tone pass my lips to direct attention, for a moment, from the transcendent theme, by the side of which Senators and Presidents are but dwarfs. I would not forget those amenities which belong to this place, and are so well calculated to temper the antagonism of debate: not can I cease to remember agonism of debate: nor can I cease to rand to feel, that, amidst all diversities of we are the representatives of thirty-one sister re-publics, knit together by indissoluble tie, and con-stituting that Plural Unit, which we all embrace

stituting that Plural Unit, which we all embrace by the endearing name of country.

The question presented for your consideration is not surpassed in grandeur by any which has occurred in our national history since the Declaration of Independence. In every aspect it assumes gigantic proportions, whether we simply consider the extent of territory it concerns, or the public faith, or national policy which it affects, or that higher question—that Question of Questions, as far above others as Liberty is above the common things of life—which it opens anew for judgment.

of life—which it opens anew for judgment.

It concerns an immense region, larger than the original thirteen States, vying in extent with all the existing Free States, stretching over prairie field, and forest—interlaced by silver streams, skirted by protecting mountains, and constituting the heart of the North American continent—only a the heart of the North American continent—only a little smaller, let me add, than three great European countries combined—Italy, Spain, and France, each of which, in succession, has dominated over the world. This territory has already been likened, on this floor, to the Garden of God. The similitude is found, not merely in its present pure and virgin character, but in its actual geographical situation, occupying central spaces on this hemisphere, which, in their general relations, may well compare with that early Asiatic home. We are told that,

Southward through Eden went a river large ;

so here we have a stream which is larger than the Euphrates. And here, too, amidst all the smiling products of nature, lavished by the hand of God, is the goodly tree of Liberty, planted by our fathers, which, without exaggeration, or even imagination, may be likened to

High eminent, blooming ambrosial fruit Of vegetable gold.

It is with regard to this territory, that you are now called to exercise the grandest function of the lawgiver, by establishing those rules of polity which will determine its future character. As the twig is bent, the tree inclines; and the influ-

ences impressed upon the early days of an empire— like those upon a child—are of inconceivable im-portance to its future weal or woe. The bill now before us proposes to organize and equip two new territorial establishments, with governors, secreta-ries, legislative councils, legislators, judges, mar-shals, and the whole machinery of civil society. Such a measure, at any time, would deserve the most careful attention. But, at the present momost careful attention. But, at the present mo most careful attention. But, at the present mo-ment, it justly excites a peculiar interest, from the effort made—on pretences unsustained by facts—in violation of solemn covenant, and of the early principles of our fathers—to open this im-mense region to slavery. According to existing law, this Territory is now guarded against slavery by a positive prohibition

guarded against slavery by a positive prohibition, embodied in the Act of Congress, approved March 6, 1820, preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, as a sister State, and in the following explicit words :-

Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That in all that Ter ritory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies North of thirty-six de-grees and thirty minutes of north latitude, not inclu-ded within the limits of the State contemplated by this act, SLAVERY AND INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE, otherwise than as the punishment of crimes, SHALL BE, AND IS MERERY, FOREVER PROHIBITED.'

It is now proposed to set aside this prohibition but there seems to be a singular indecision as to the way in which the deed shall be done. From the time of its first introduction, in the report of the time of its first introduction, in the report of the Committee on Territories, the proposition has assumed different shapes: and it promises to as-sume as many as Proteus; now, one thing in form, and now, another; now, like a river, and then like a flame; but, in every form and shape, identical in substance; with but one end and aim—its be-all and end-all—the overthrow of the Prohibition of Slavery.

Slavery.

Here, let it be remembered, that the friends of Here, let it be remembered, that the friends of Freedom are not open to any charge of aggression. They are now standing on the defensive, guarding the early intrendments thrown up by our fathers. No proposition to abolish Slavery anywhere, is now hefore you; but, on the contrary, a proposition to abolish Freedom. The term Abolitionist, which is so often applied in reproach, justly belongs, on this occasion, to him who would overthrow this well-established land-mark. He is, indeed, no Abolitionist of Slavery; let him be called, sir, an Abolitionist of Freedom. For myself, whether with many or few, my place is taken. Even if alone, my feeble arm shall not be wanting as a bar against this outrage.

alone, my feeble arm shall not be wanting as a bar against this outrage. On two distinct grounds, 'both strong against the deed,' I arraign this proposition: First, in the name of Public Faith, as an infraction of the solemn obligations assumed beyond recall by the South on the admission of Missouri into the Union as a Slave State; Secondly, I arraign it in the name of Freedom, as an unjustifiable departure from the original Anti-Slavery policy of our fathers. These two heads I propose to consider in their order, glancing under the latter at the objections to the

prohibition of Slavery in the Territories.

And here, sir, before I approach the argument, indulge me with a few preliminary words on the character of this proposition. Slavery is the forci-ble subjection of one human being, in person, la-bor, or property, to the will of another. In this simple statement is involved its whole injustice. There is no offence against religion, against morals, against humanity, which may not stalk, in the license of this institution, 'unwhipt of jus-tice.' For the husband and wife, there is no marriage; for the mother, there is no assurance that her infant child will not be ravished from her breast; for all who bear the name of Slave, there is nothing that they can call their own. father, without a mother, almost without a God, he has nothing but a master. It would be contrary to that Rule of Right, which is ordained by ry to that Rule of Right, which is ordained by God, if such a system, though mitigated often by a patriarchal kindness, and by a plausible physical comfort, could be otherwise than pernicious in its influences. It is confessed, that the master suffers not less than the slave. And this is not all. The whole social fabric is disorganized; labor loses its dignity; industry sickens; education finds no schools, and all the land of Slavery is impoversited. ished. And now, sir, when the conscience of mankind is at last aroused to these things, when throughout the civilized world, a slave-dealer is by-word and a reproach, we, as a nation, are about to open a new market to the traffickers in flesh, that to open a new market to the traffickers in flesh, that haunt the shambles of the South. Such an act, at this time, is removed from all reach of that palliation often vouchsafed to Slavery. This wrong, we are speciously told, by those who seek to defend it, is not our original sin. It was entailed upon us, so we are instructed, by our ancestors: and the responsibility is often, with exultation, thrown upon the mother country. Now, without stopping to inquire into the value of this apology, which is never adduced in behalf of other abuses, and which availed nothing against that kingly power, imposed by the mother country, and which our fathers overthrew, it is sufficient, for the present purpose, to know, that it is now proposed to make Slavery to know, that it is now proposed to make Slavery our own original act. Here is a fresh case of ac-tual transgression, which we cannot cast upon the enitors, nor un shoulders of any progenitors, nor upon any mother country, distant in time or place. The Congress of the United States, the people of the United States, at this day, in this vaunted period of light, will be responsible for it, so that it shall be said hereafter, so long as the dismal history of Slavery is read, that, in the year of Christ, 1854, a new and deliberate act was passed, by which a vast ter-Alone in the company of nations does our country assume this hateful championship. In despotic Russia, the serfdom which constitutes the

peculiar institution' of that great empire, is er allowed to travel with the imperial flag, ac cording to the American pretension, into provinces ording to the American precommon blood and treasure, hut is carefully restricted by positive prohibition, in harmony with the general conscience, within its ancient confines; and this prohibition—the Wilmot Proviso of Russia-is rigorously enforced on every side, in all the provinces, as in Besarabia on the south, and Poland on the west, so that, in fact, no Russian nobleman has been able to move into these important territories with his slaves. speaks for Freedom, and disowns the slave holding dogma of our country. Far away in the East, at 'the gateways of the city,' in effeminate India, slavery has been condemned; in Constantinople, the queenly seat of the most powerful Ma-homedan empire, where barbarism still mingles with civilization, the Ottoman Sultan has fastened upon it the stigma of disapprobation ; the Barbary States of Africa, occupying the same parallels of latitude with the slave States of our Union, and resembling them in the nature of their boundaries, their productions, their climate, and the 'peculiar institution,' which sought shelter in both, have been changed into Abolitionists. Algiers, seated line of 36 deg. 30 min., has been dedicated to Freedom. Morocco, by its untutored ruler, has expressed its desire, stamped in the formal terms of a treaty, that the very name of slavery may perish from the minds of men; and only re-cently, from the Dey of Tunis has proceeded that noble act, by which, 'In honor of God, and to disnoble act, by which, 'In honor of God, and to dis-tinguish man from the brute creation '—I quote his own words—he decreed its total abolition his own words—he determined throughout his dominions. Let Christian America be willing to be taught by these examples. God the ages, forbid that our Republic—' heir of all the ages, foremost in the files of time '-should adopt anew the barbarism which they have renounced!

As the effort now making is extraordinary in character, so no assumption seems too extraordinary to be wielded in its support. The primal truth of the equality of men, as proclaimed in our Declaration of Independence, has been assailed, and this great charter of our country discredited. Sir, you and I will soon pass away, but that will continue to stand, above impeachment or question. The Declaration of Independence was a Declara-tion of Rights, and the language employed, though general in its character, must obviously be re-strained within the design and sphere of a Decla-ration of Rights, involving no such absurdity as was attributed to it yesterday by the Senator from was attributed to it yesterday by the Senator from Indiana, [Mr. Perrir.] Sir., it is a palpable fact, that men are not born equal in physical strength or in mental capacities, in beauty of form or health of body. These mortal cloaks of flesh differ, as do these worldly garments. Diversity or inequality in these respects is the law of creation. But, as God is no respecter of persons, and as all are equal in His sight, whether Dives or Lazarus, proctor or slave. master or slave, so are all equal in natural inborn rights; and, pardon me, if I say, it is a vain sophwhich men are characterized, or the unhappy degradation to which in violation of a common brothradation to which, in violation of a common broth-erhood, they are doomed. To deny the Declara-tion of Independence is to rush on the bosses of tion of Independence is to rush on the bosses of the shield of the Almighty, which, in all respects,

the shield of the Almighty, which, in all respects, the present measure seems to do.

To the delusive suggestion of the able senator from North Carolina, [Mr. Badger,] that by the overthrow of this prohibition, the number of slaves will not be increased, that there will be simply a beneficent diffusion of Slavery, and not its extension, I reply at once, that this argument, if of any value—if not mere words, and nothing else—would equally instify and require the averthrow of the value—if not mere words, and nothing else—would equally justify and require the overthrow of the prohibition of Slavery in the free States, and, indeed, everywhere throughout the world. All the dikes, which, in different countries, from time to time, with the march of civilization, have been existent than the countries of this acid. painfully set up against the inroads of this evil. painfully set up against the inroads of this evil, must be removed, and every land opened anew to its destructive flood. It is clear, beyond dispute, that by the overthrow of this prohibition, Slavery will be quickened, and slaves themselves will be multiplied, while new 'room and verge' will be secured for the gloomy operations of slave law, under which free labor will droop, and a vast territory will be secured as the state of the secured for the gloomy operations of slave law, under which free labor will droop, and a vast territory will be secured. Sir, a blade of tory will be smitten with sterility. Sir, a blade of grass would not grow where the horse of Attila had trod; nor can any true prosperity spring up in the foot-prints of the slav But it is suggested that s

in the foot-prints of the slave.

But it is suggested that slaves will not be carried into Nebraska in large numbers, and that, therefore, the question is of small practical moment. My distinguished colleague, [Mr. EVERETT,] in his eloquent speech, hearkened this suggestion, and allowed himself, while upholding the prohibition to disparage its importance in a manner. and allowed himself, while upholding the profile-tion, to disparage its importance in a manner, from which I feel constrained kindly, but most strenuously, to dissent. Sir, the census shows that it is of vital consequence. There is Missouri at this moment, with Illinois on the east and Ne-braska on the west, all covering nearly the same braska on the west, all covering nearly the same spaces of latitude, and resembling each other in soil, climate, and productions. Mark, now, the contrast! By the potent efficacy of the Ordinance of the Northwestern Territory, Illinois is now a free State, while Missouri has 87,422 slaves; and the simple question which challenges an answer is, whether Nebraska shall be preserved in the condition of Illinois, or surrendered to that of Missouri! Surely this cannot be treated lightly. But for myself. I am unwilling to measure the exigency ri? Surely this cannot be treated lightly. But for myself, I am unwilling to measure the exigency of the prohibition by the number of persons, whether many or few, whom it may protect. Human rights, whether in a solitary individual or a vast multitude, are entitled to an equal and unbesitating support. vast multitude, are entitled to an equal and un-hesitating support. In this spirit, the flag of our country only recently became the impenetrable pan-oply of an homeless wanderer, who claimed its pro-tection in a distant sea; and in this spirit, I am constrained to declare that there is no place accessible to human avarice, or human lust, or human force, whether in the lowest valley, or on the loftiest mountain-top, whether on the broad flower-spangled prairies, or the snowy crests of the Rocky Mountains, where the prohibition of slavery, like the commandments of the Decalogue, should

# THE LIBERATOR

No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, MARCH 3, 1854.

BOSTON HUNKERISM AGAINST THE

NEBRASKA BILL. Boston has seen many an eventful day, and Fancuil Hall has hid convened within its walls many a singu-lar gathering: but the public meeting held in that time-its chosen seat, its sanctuary, and its fortress.lar gathering ; but the public meeting held in that timelar gathering; but the public meeting held in that time-honored building on Friday afternoon last, under the management of the very men who went for the Com-sustain it. Nature herself teaches and enforces the promise of 1850, to protest against the repeal of the lesson. The winds blow, and the waves waft it Missouri Compromise, was as rich a specimen of sentiinto the soul. It covers us like the heavens; it Missouri Compromise, was as rich a specimen of sentimental cant, respectable hypocrisy, and moral imbecity, as the city has ever beheld. The weather was extremely unpropitious, but the Hall was well filled, in
spite of the driving storm. The Hon. Samuel A. Eliot
presided on the occasion. Among the Vice Presidents

or a specimen of sentiments and the eart was not a fanatical, it is not extravagant, it is not tunultuous; it is deep, calm and strong.

Applause.) It is ready to act and to suffer and to
sacrifice; it inspires to heroic deeds and heroic
ondurance. We cannot away with it if we would, were the Mayors of Boston, Charlestown, Cambridge, we ought not to away with it if we could. Roxbury, Lynn, and Salem, and a long list of the most string listinguished citizens of Boston and the neighboring they do respect, and which in their heart of hearts they do respect. (Loud cheers.) towns. Mr. Eliot voted for the infamous Fugitive Slave Bill of 1850. His opening speech was as follows :-

Fellow Citizens :- It is a subject of congratulation in thus meeting you again, after so long an interval, that the excitement which prevailed among us

How the Slave Power must tremble before it! O, Mr. sided, and that the community is able to look at men and measures, with its accustomed and characteristic coolness. For my own part, I have been willing to wait with composure for the time which I felt entire confidence would sooner or later arrive, the the recognition of the save rower mast frembe before it: 0, and which is save rower mast frembe and which is save rower mast frembe before it: 0, and which is save rower mast frembe before it: 0, and which is save rower mast frembe before it: 0, and which is save rower mast frembe before it: 0, and which is save rower mast frembe before it: 0, and which is save rower mast frembe before it: 0, and which is save rower mast frembe before it: 0, and which is save rower mast frembe before it: 0, and which is save rower mast frembe before it: when the measures that in the responsible position in which your favor placed me, I felt bound to adthe next speaker. Here is the substance of his reould be weighed disp ssionately and wise-

as Americans, and New-Englanders, in the last three or four years; but rough and gloomy as has been the passage of time in that period, there is something in the aspect of the future, which is still more threatening and exciting. In both cases, I am sorry to say, that much responsibility must be attached to those among us who have led the way in the career of a mad and reckless ambition. If it were once necessary to check men who were ready to violate the most solemn contracts with others, it is now necessary to curb those who ready to violate the most solemn contracts with more important—in annulling this compact—was others, it is now necessary to curb those who that the South, and they who act with them, had others, it is now necessary to curb those who would barter away our own rights, our own convictions, our own own blessings, for the sake of office which would be degraded by their possession of it, and which could with difficulty be purified from the foul stain they would leave upon it.

By the same law of duty by which we are bound classes of men at the North, who, in his judgment, took the only true ground to remove the great evils connected with the system of Southern should be degraded by their possession of it.

Mr. B. proceeded to set forth his view of the two classes of men at the North; one, the rabid anti-curb of the control of the system of t

by the same law of duty by which we are bound to allow to others the political rights which were slavery men, who go too fast and too far, whose originally conceded to them, are we bound also to course he could never see without recalling Burke's See that our own rights are left untouched; and if remark, that 'We must pardon something to the I have ever acted to defend the rights of others spirit of liberty.' With these men, the South has

in this political thermometer falls below zero—nay, is frozen in the bulb. Mr. Eliot has the assurance to speak of the moral and religious excitement against the Fugitive Slave Bill as something to be deplored, and to congratulate his auditors that it has 'in a good degree subsided'! The infamous Compromise of 1850 he says he felt bound to advocate, against the feelings and interests of his constituents, as it was inimical to all that is forward in the 'Old Cradle of Liberty,' at a meeting holy, just and humane—the very Compromise which the called to prevent the further extension of slavery, and South now maintains rescinded forever the Compromise justifying slaveholding as sanctioned by the word of of 1820!

Stevenson, who ingenuously said- We had hoped, and on any occasion. It is some relief to know that his de we had a right to hope, [what fatuity !] that the con- fence of man-stealing elicited cries of 'Shame.' cessions which were made, four years ago, to an insti- Hon. Robert C. Winthrop being called for, made tution WHICH NONE OF US CAN DEFEND, and the very good speech as far as it went, in indignant reproacquiescence of faff-minded [unprincipled and craven] bation of the Douglas' construction of the Compronmen in them—as a settlement, had, like oil upon the of 1850, as repealing that of 1820. waters, (!) stilled the tumult of the sea, which seemed But the speech of the occasion was made by the vento threaten the wreck of the Union in its wrath.' Mr. erable Josiah Quincy—short, blunt, terse, pertinent, S. further said that it was the purpose of those conces- and eminently truthful. On being clamorously called is no adduce in argument against this vital axiom of Liberty, the physical or mental inequalities by sions, to 'put at rest, perchance in its grave,' the anti-

pointed, after such a wear and tear of conscience! In clusion, he warned Southern men 'not thus, with suicidal hands, to remove the keystone from the centre of the arch, under which they themselves are standing for if they do, it will bury them in its ruins.'

Hon. George S. Hillard next addressed the meeting We have room for a single extract from his speech :-

Fellow-citizens, the Missouri Compromise, the Compromise of 1850, and the measure now before Congress, are all traceable back to the great, sad fact of slavery. As by those who feel most strongly, and who talk most vehemently, upon this subject, I am deemed to be little better than a heathern, as I shall not be obnoxious to the charge of fanaticism or extravagance. I beg leave to say a few words upon this subject. The people of the South complain of the North, or of a portion of the North, for their conduct in regard to slavery. Though we think these complaints unreasonable, no reflecting man will wonder that they are made. Permit me to say to our Southern brethren, in no spirit of ankindness, still less of recrimination, that we of the North, the moderate, the patriotic, the sober-minded, the union loving men of the North, have also our grievances on this score.—We have to set our lips firmly together, and to keep down some rebellious swellings of the heart. Fellow-citizens, the Missouri Compromise, the

keep down some rebellious swellings of the heart. We have had to endure, and to forbear; to remember, and to forget. We have sometimes been perplexed in the extreme. Our public men, especially, have often been set in a narrow pass between the mountain and the sea; called upon to respond to the claims of national patriotism at Washingto the claims of national patriotism at Washington, and then to meet the fiery denunciations of the anti-slavery sentiment at home, as the living and the dead, here to-day, do testify. You, Mr. Chairman, are the living; and (pointing to Healey's painting of Webster.) there stands the dead! (Applause.)

The grievances that we have endured, I will not asticulate and sentences.

the Southern men who controlled the public opin ion in those days, did not hold that doctrine. think that from 1775 to 1815, the strongest testi-

mony against slavery will be found in the writings and speeches of Southern men. (Applause.) Now in view of the spirit of the age, in view of the sentiments of all Christendom upon the sub-ject, the Southern States only excepted, in view of the fact that, within the memory of men now liv-ing, it was not so there, I think we have a right to ask our Southern brethren to yield this position— to renounce this claim. I think we have a right to ask the General Government not to turn to slavery the same paternal and beneficent countenance that it turns to liberty. (Applause.) Our Southern brethren should understand that there is an anti-slavery sentiment at the North which is neither Abolitonism nor Free Soilism. (!!!)

It is a principle, as well as a sentiment. Fed by

the salient stream that flows from the mind and the heart, it is at once a logical deduction of the understanding, and an affirmative instinct of the soul. All the influences that build it up are moral, and spring from the catechism and the spellingbook, the church and the school, the Declaration of Independence and the New Testament. These all contribute to its growth. It shines upon us from

An Anti-Slavery sentiment at the North, which is neither Abolitionism por Free Soilism-neither for God

vocate, would be weighed dispassionately and wisely; and if to-day your decision be not against me, you will allow me to say that I shall prize your approbation all the more highly, because it has been slowly and hardly won.

It is not my intention to dwell upon the past. There has been much of the deepest interest to us as Americans, and New-Englanders, in the last that the state of the occasion of the meeting as one that justified a clergyman in participating in its proceedings, although generally abstaining from the public discussion of political affairs. He intended to express his sentiments with zeal, candor and frankness. Dr. Blagden made two main

I have ever acted to defend the rights of others from invasion, what shall prevent me from acting to defend my own? My own, do I say? I mean the rights of the North, the rights derived from the same compromises and agreements with those of the South, the rights of conscience, of religion and law. Let no man misapprehend the feeling of the North. They will do much for their engagements, their promises, their contracts, but they will not suffer others to violate engagements to them, for the sake of the high prize of the Presidential chair. You will express, I doubt not, in your resolutions to-day, your calm, and therefore your unconquerable determination to suffer no violation of ancient compacts—compacts which are to be sustained on both sides, if on either—and having already done by the feelation of master and slave as consistent with chery principle of religion the relation in common. They denounce as inconsistent with every principle of religion the relation in common. They denounce as inconsistent with every principle of religion the relation of master and slave—a relation which existed once by express command of the Deity, (Leviticus, chap. 25.) and in respect to which an apostle of the Lord Jesus Christ gave directions to govern the behavior of the parties while it existed. [While enunciating these Scripture authorities, Mr. B. was interrupted by some cries of 'Shame!' followed by 'Go on,' &c.] Mr. B. remarked that as his friends of the law had apologized for using something of the idiom of their profession, he should ask to be pardoned for using something of the idiom of master and slave as consistent with chery principle of religion the relation which existed once by express command of the Deity, (Leviticus, chap. 25.) and in respect to which an apostle of the Lord Jesus Christ gave directions to govern the behavior of the parties while it existed. [While enunciating these Scripture authorities, Mr. B. van interrupted by some cries of 'Shame!' followed by 'Go on,' &c.] Mr. B. remarked that as his friends

both sides, if on either—and having already done your part, in the most trying circumstances, to sustain that which was opposed to your feelings and interests, you will claim with a voice of authority that cannot be resisted, that what is consonant not with your feelings only, but with the best laws of man, and the perfect law of God, which certain rights are maintained for slavery, the South will be supported by this second class of citizens of the North. But if the South violates expenses and compromises, it will array the What a speech for such an occasion! The mercury whole North against it. Together, they may pro-

God, both under Moses and under Christ! Nothing The first regular speaker was the Hon. J. Thomas more out of place, or more audacious, was ever uttered

What right have you to call upon a man eightythree years old to address you? Sir, I belong to other
times. (A voice in the crowd said. 'No, the ears of
the fathers are never deaf to the cries of their chil
dren.) I came here this evening, not only unasked
but with a determination not to speak; and, sir,
what I shall say, will be very short, and it will
run in a different strain from anything you have
heard. I suppose that you expect me to say some
thing about the enormity of this attempt to repeal
the Missouri Compromise. Not a word, sir.
[Langhter, I shall leave that to younger and ables
men—to men who are in the current of the times.
I have been out of it for thirty years. Perhap
you expect also that I should say something seven
upon the politicians—the leaders of the slavehold
ng States.

Sir, I have nothing to say against them.

Sir, I have nothing to say against them.

Mor of them are great men,—they are true men,—they
are faithful men—true to their own interests;
faithful to their own power. And, sir, they un
derstand this to be the last act in that policy which
has been in operation since the year 1832, and in
deed from the commencement of the government
[Cheers.] There were two projects from the begin
ning. The first was to secure to the slaveholding
States the power of controlling the government all times: and have they not done it! (Cries of
'yea, yes.)' Have you had but one President in
effect, ebosen by the people, that was from the free
States! The next plan of the policy was to extent
the power of the slaveholding States, and for that purpose they bought Louisiana, and for that purpose they bought louisiana very child at the woman's breast. A good active slave is worth at this time \$1800. This is the effect of their system of extension. Now the question is, how did they get this power? I said they were true and faithful to their own interests. I their union, it is our disunion. And, sir, they govern the people of the North by the distribution tated and written while his mind was in the passive or of the funds from the Treasury. They have governed it, and they will continue to govern it, until the
people themselves shall understand what the motives of their leaders are, and put them down by
force.

across a river, and cutting his own throat with his fore feet.' (Laughter.) On another occasion, when I told him, 'If you go much further,' Mr. Randolph, 'with the embargo, there will be a union among the people of the North.' 'A Union!' said he, 'a Union!' (Remember, sir, I do not agree in the opinion, and greatly honor the Democrats, but must tell it as it was.) 'Why, Mr. Quincy, we of the South can calculate upon the leaders of your Democracy as we calculate upon our own negroes.' (Great laughter.) That was the thing, sir, that was the feeling, and I do not believe they care one farthing at the South for this, or other meetings of the kind. They don't like them, to be sure. But they feel towards them, as connected with these manifestations. The subjects

no more.

The following are the Resolutions that were adopted by the meeting. Their potency is about equal to draw-

Resolved. That as citizens of Massachusetts, we de-Resolved, That as citizens of Massachusetts, we de-clare our unalterable attachment to the Union and the Constitution, and our adherence to the compromises which the existence of slavery in these United States,

North as a voluntary and unnecessary abandonment by the people of the South of their plighted faith, and an may excite on the part of the uninformed or skeptical. release of all the obligations of the Missouri Com-ise, and of the compromises of 1850.

As for ourselves, most assuredly we have been in no loved. That the people of Boston and vicinity have,

in good faith, conformed to, and executed that portion of the compromise laws of 1850, which was most obnoxious to the sentiment and convictions of the people of the North, and most insisted on by the people of the North, and most insisted on by the people of the North, and most insisted on by the people of the North, and most insisted on by the people of the North, and most insisted on by the people of the North, and most insisted on by the people of the North, and most insisted on the subject; South, as due to them under the Constitution of the united States; that this was done for the sake of the peace and preservation of the Union, and we call all people to witness that the re-opening of sectional dissensions, and the renewal of slavery agitation, has not be accounted. This theory, however, is not unsuperstantial agency. This theory, however, is not unsuperstantial agency.

pending before Congress, as a deliberate breach of the plighted faith of the nation, and as tending to weaken the claims of our common country upon the confidence and affections of the people.

We might write a present of the prove very disastrous.

Below, we give the Resolutions adopted at the Anti-Nebraska meeting held by the Free Democracy in Fan-euil Hall the week previous. They furnish a tolerably

The medium, in this instance, was Mrs. Brown, for euil Hall the week previous. They furnish a tolerably strong contrast, though not strong enough.

National policy, are here to-day to utter their solemn for some demonstrations from the invisible world, w protest against this overshadowing and impending inisolved. That the Constitution of the United States

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States confers upon Congress the right to 'make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory belonging to the United States; 'and that it is the duty of Congress so to legislate for all the present and future inhabit ints of the territories, as to carry out the purposes for which the Constitution was ordained and establish.

By Dr. J. H. Robinson. Boston: Bela Marsh, 25

wish I could say the same thing, sir, of the political men of the free States. (Cheers.) Sir, it is not their strength, but our weakness; it is not their strength, but our weakness; it is not without Works. The author says that the work was disforce.

Gentlemen, I said that this was not a new thing. In the year 1807-8, I was a representative from this district in the Congress of the United States, and had a frequent and close intimacy, and great opportunities for acquaintance with the Southern views and opinions, through the medium of a gentleman who was the best representative on the floor of Congress, of Southern feelings and Southern principles. I mean John Randolph. At that time, it was the question concerning the embargo. Well. Str., who voted for the embargo? I am sorry to mention it, for I have a great love for the democracy of the country; no man more so. I hold that I am a Democrat, myself, and always have been. But no man could speak with more contempt than Mr. Randolph did of the leaders of the democracy, who were defending the embargo. I remember Mr. Randolph did of the leaders of the democracy, who were defending the embargo. I remember that he said to me once, in relation to a Northern member from the neighboring town of Salem, who had made a great speech in favor of the embargo, 'Why, sir, is that gentleman a merchant?' Yes, 'as with a person in the body. 10. That the perceptions and errors a river, and cutting his own throat with his fore feet.' (Laughter.) On another occasion,

them, to be sure. But they feel towards them, as we should towards a boy with a cracker in the streets; they don't like the annoyance, to be sure, but as to fear, they have none. The thing is cut, and dried, sir, and if it is not passed at this Contains; The Resurrection and the Judgment; Expiatory offerings; The Bible; Regeneration; Angelic Ministry; The Manhood of Jesus; The Religion of Manhorth is to consider their own interests. Be united, act as one man, and then you can get your due control in the affairs of the nation, and you want

When we first heard of the 'Rochester knockings,' under the Constitution, has made necessary, and we most firmly abide by the measure known as the Missouri Compromise,—a compact at the time of its adoption, deemed essential to the preservation of the Union, and acquiesced in by the people of the United States, as the basis of a system by which the extension of slavery should be controlled forever.

Resolved, That the propositions now pending in Congress, for the abrogation of that compromise, if adopted, would be a violation of the good faith which ought to be observed between the different portions of the United States. That they have justly filled our community with surprise and alarm; and we call upon our brethren of the South to pause, before they proceed further to disturb the peace, which we hoped the compromise measures of 1850 would have made perpetual to consider well, lest the passage of the proposed bills, for the organization of the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas, should be justly treated by the people of the Morth as a voluntary and unnecessary abandonment by ander the Constitution, has made necessary, and we ere long elicit a satisfactory solution, independent of all

of spiritual agency. This theory, however, is not un-named and the renewal of slavery agitation, has not of spiritual agency. This theory, however, is not un-named and the renewal of slavery agitation, has not of spiritual agency. This theory, however, is not un-named and the renewal of slavery agitation, has not of spiritual agency. This theory, however, is not un-named agency. This theory, however, is not un-named agency agitation, has not of spiritual agency. This theory, however, is not un-named agency agitation. spirit of concession and compromise which was sano-tioned by the influence, and made successful by the ex-ertions of the great and patriotic men of 1820 and every spirit,' but to try them, in every possible way, Resolved, That we protest against the measure now is specially to be regarded, or the consequences may

We might write a pretty long essay on what we have seen and heard, touching this matter; but this we reserve for some other occasion. We shall now merely describe some of the phenomena which we witnessed

merly Miss Fish, of Rochester. The circle was com Summoned to Faneuil Hall by the proposition to repeal the Missouri Compromise, by which the vast territory of the Louisiana purchase, North of 36 deg. 30 min., was forever consecrated to Freedom, the friends of Liberty in Massachusetts, throwing aside all differences of opinion upon minor questions of State and National policy, are here to-day to utter their selection. posed of six gentlemen and four ladies. The table wa for some demonstrations from the invisible world, we right leg of our pantaloons strongly pulled, by some unseen agency. This was done repeatedly, though we said for which the Constitution was ordained and established, namely, to 'form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, and secure the blessings of liberty.

Resolved, That as it would be wicked and impious for Congress, in legislating for any territory, to say to its inhabitants, 'here ye may kill, here ye may steal,'—so it is wicked and impious to say, 'here ye may possess your neighbor, his wife, and his children, and make them as your cattle.'

around to ascertain if this were the case, out there was nothing tangible; and the moment we put our foot down, the same familiar tappings and jerks followed. Still, we made no disclosure. Raps were then distinctly heard, and the alphabet was called for. Letter by letter, it was rapped out that the medium must put her feet in the custody of one of the party, and then we were told to wait for demonstrations. This was evithem as your cattle.'

Resolved, That the so-called Missouri Compromise act applied only to the territory of Louisiana, of which Missouri was a part;—that in consenting to the admisfraud or collusion; and during the entire sitting, (a

protracted one,) before any remarkable feat was new ormed, the medium was invariably ordered to take such a position as to render it clearly impossible for her to be privy to it. The presence of several spirits was indi-cated during the evening, and satisfactory tests were made; but the mest communicative and efficient one purported to be that of 'Jesse Rutchinson.' It was he who had been playing he-peep with us under the table; and now that the medium was secured, to the satisfaction of all present, he renewed his salutations, not only to us personally, but to nearly every one of the circle The ladies had their dresses and the gentlemen their pantaloons pulled, and their feet patted, in the most mphatic manner Heavy raps were now made on the floor; and on being requested to that effect, 'Jesse' be a march-it seemed to us Washington's march-in admirable time, and in the most spirited manner: no frummer could have done it more skilfully. He was then asked to beat time, while the company joined in singing several tunes- The Old Granite State,' among others—which he did to perfection. He then spelt out the following communications by the alphabet :- I am most happy, dear friends, to be able to give you such tangible evidence of my presence. The good time has truly come. The gates of the New Jerusalem are open, and the good spirits, made more pure by the change of spheres, are knocking at the door of your souls!

Isaac T. Hopper now indicated his presence to his daughter, who was at the table, and made some physical demonstrations. His message, as rapped out, was as follows :- 'I am truly happy to echo back joy and gladness from my happy home. Truth is bearing its way on gloriously, and the subject of spiritualism will work miracles in the cause of reform. My friends, the rock of prejudice begins to yield to the hammer of truth: and now, with the aid of good spirits, you can blast it without the use of powder.' And he subsequently add. ed- I want you to see that spirits have power to move matter.

It was next rapped out, 'Put the bell under the table.' We accordingly took the bell, (an ordinary table bell.) and put it down at our feet. In a few me it was smartly rung by an unseen power, and then fell to the floor. This was done again and again-the bell making the circuit of the table, and ringing so loudly that the servant girl, in an adjacent room, supposing she was needed, came in to inquire what was wanted

Next, a cane with a hooked handle was laid on the arpet under the table. Immediately, it struck the table violently, and rubbed along the under surface its entire length. It then fell to the floor, and traversel over and under the feet of several of the party, like a living snake-in one or two instances, the foot being involuntarily lifted to enable it to pass under. Its movements were exceedingly curious. At one time, we caught hold of the handle as it protruded itself by our side, and endeavored to pull it from under the table, but the resistance was as strong as though another hand was grasping it at the opposite end.

We were now directed to put several things under the table, observe how they were placed, and wait for results. When told to look, we found that a penknik was missing, nor could it be discovered by the most careful search. On again resuming our seat, we were told to take another look ; and, behold ! there was the penknife, precisely where it had been originally placed

Next, we were directed to lay some writing-paper with a pencil upon it, under the table. This was done; and in a few moments, on being told to look, we found the word ' Jesse ' written upon it in a scrawling hand, as though made with great difficulty. The same ex periment was again made, and 'Isaac T. H.' (Hopter.) was written very legibly, and in a different hand. A third time this was done, and 'Mary Jane' was recorded-the name of a young lady who had been conmunicating with a gentleman present. The first two autographs we have in our possession.

We now made two requests of 'Jesse,' to convince us yet more strongly of his presence. The first was, to press our right foot firmly to the floor, and to make loud raps directly under it. This was quickly done, the foot being grasped as by a mortal hand, and vi brating to the raps thus strangely made. The second was, if possible, to take us by the right hand with his own, so as to make the touch palpable beyond a doubt. Keeping the hand carefully in custody between our knees as we sat, - the hands of all the company, including those of the medium, being on the table,-w in a few moments had it patted, first on one side, then on the other, briskly and repeatedly, as if by another hand, having a negative feeling, as though there wa no warmth in it, but natural in every other resp For the general gratification, the same thing was done to others of the party.

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Mr. ture of Comp. Mr. Harris Mass., the re Mr. diana.

How shall demonstrations like these be accounted for, the hypothesis of not positively affirm that Isaac T. Hopper and Jesse Hutchinson were present on that occasion, we are at least prepared to declare, as our own conviction, as well as that of the entire company, we believe, that invisible spirits, not of this mundane sphere, performed the phenomena we have thus briefly narrated to our readers.

THE CRISIS. As some of our city subscribers will see this number one day in advance of its publication, we advise them to go to the Tremont Temple this (Thursday) evening, to hear a lecture by Rev. Dr. EDWARD BYECHER, (8 The Providential Demands on Patriots and Christians of the present crisis.' Admission fee, 10 cents. This is the second lecture of a course upon American Slavery, to be delivered in this city, at the Tremont Temple, mder the direction of an independent association of geltlemen. The first was given by Rev. HENRY WAS BEECHER. The third lecture will be delivered on Thursday evening, March 9th, by Horace Greeley, of New York, who will no doubt draw a full house. The remainder of the course will be delivered by John Jap Esq., Professor Stowe, Rev. Mr. Stone, Rev. E. Hale, Worcester, Rev. H. M. Dexter, &c. We trust they will attract as many hearers as the Temple will hold.

We have received, in pamphlet form, the Addre the Legislature of New York, adopted by the State Wo man's Rights Convention, held at Albany, on the 14th and 15th Feb., 1854—as prepared by ELIZABETH CAD STANTON, of Seneca Falls, N. Y. The tone of this Address is in the earnest spirit of 'the times that tried meet souls,' and characterized by the plainest speech, in regarto the wrongs inflicted for so many ages upon Woman Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow, was evidently the feeling of the author, and of the Carvention at Albany. We should like to publish the whole of this Address, if possible.

We refer our readers in this city and its vicinit to the advertisement of Mr. WILLIAM C. NELL, who de fers his services as a Copyist, Accountant) Collector and Business Agent, at 21 Cornhill. He is richly deserving of whatever patronage may be extended to him, and only on account of his moral worth and exemplar character, but as identified by complexion with the class in this country which is meted out and fredden under foot, for no other crime than that of being fash ioned as it pleased the Creator to make them.

The Thirteenth Concert of the Series by the Gernania Musical Society will take place on Saturday etc. ning next, at the Music Hall. The Germanians have won for themselves the highest professional credit, and deserve the most substantial encouragement. Long may they make Boston their head quarters!

We are indebted to Senators Cass, Douglas, Seward, Sumner, and Chase, for various speeches an congressional documents. Also, to our friend Gerit Smith for similar favors. Mr. Smith has just delivered a radical and able speech in the House, on the distribution of the public lands.

Vera Catholica' must give place, for a time, to Messrs. Barker and Berg, on the Bible question.

A HARD CASE.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman.

A HARD CASE.

These trees becoming known to the party ursuit, the chase was given over, and the reson taken to arrest,—not the slaves, for these

ed to testify, on the ground that their might criminate themselves. For this

rsel of bread to famishing women and children, I permits them to rest a few hours in his barn,

depends them to rest a tew houses, or even hen they are supplicants to his mercy; or even wes them a lift in his wagon, even if it should read that they are fugitives from slavery to evelom, does by that offer of mercy and compassom break the law and make himself liable for their

in the mart where men, women and children

re hought and sold?'
Soon after this, a new suit was commenced, in chich the names of Messrs. Weakly and Brechbill were included with that of Kauffaan, and the case was brought before Judge Grier, of the U.S. Circuit Court, sitting at Philadelphia, for trial. The layeholders of Maryland having made, as is uncerstood, common cause with the claimants, and

ided to employ strong counsel, and the bench be-ng strongly in their favor, the defendants had but tile ground to hope for a favorable result. There

re several hearings of the case, in one of which prosecutors were non-suited; in another the y disagreed; and it was not until about eighteen

man. A verdict against Weakly was their object, and in another trial before Judge Grier, they

were thrown into prison. At the

We again call attention to the case of Mr. WEAR-

feat was perd to take such e for her to be rits was indiy tests were efficient one n. It was he der the table; the mifaction of the circle. ntlemen their

H 3.

l, in the most made on the d manner : no illy. He was any joined in State,' among then spelt out inbet :-- I am give you such good time has alem are open,

the change of de some physiback joy and is bearing its ly friends, the mmer of truth: ou can blast it sequentl; addpower to move under the ta-

ordinary table few moments, , and then fell gain-the bell ging so loudly om, supposing was wanted. eas laid on the it struck the der surface its and traversed party, like a e foot being inler. Its moveone time, we d itself by our der the table; hough another ings under the

d wait for reant a penknife seat, we were there was the ginally placed! writing-paper, This was done; look, we found The same ex-H.' (Hopper,) rent hand. A Jane' was rehad been com-The first two

to convince us e first was, to and to make quickly done, hand, and vie. The second hand with his eyond a doubt. y between our company, inthe table,-we one side, then s if by another ugh there was other respect thing was done

accounted for. y? If we canoper and Jesse ion, we are at viction, as well ve, that invisiperformed the see this number we advise them

reday) evening.

о Вееснев, сп and Christians 10 cents. This erican Slavery, nt Temple, unciation of gen-HENRY WARD vered on Thurs-REELEY, of New couse. The red by John Jay, Rev. E. Hale, of trust they will rill hold. rm, the Address the State Wo-

ny, on the 14th LIZABETH CADY of this Address hat tried men's peech, in regard s upon Woman. rike the blow. and of the Conand its vicinity

Collector and ichly deserving ed to him, not and exemplary xion with that of being fashthem. ries by the Gern Saturday eve-

and credit, and ent. Long may

rmanians have

Cass, Douglas, s just delivered on the distribu-

s speeches and

oo, for a time, le question.

Pennsylvania, who was the associate of DANIEL STEMAN in the persecutions of the United States rement, and in the hardships inflicted by Judge and other agents of that Government. It is opel that there will be a handsome contribution from per England, to save Mr. Weakly from utter pecuniarain on account of his kindness to some fugitive res. Contributions, of whatever amount, may be PARSMITTED to SAMUEL MAY, Jr., 21 Cornhill, Boston. We wish to call attention to the hardships imposed upon STEPHEN F. WEAKLY, of Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, for giving shelter to a family of fagitive slaves. For particulars, we estract the following from the Pennsylvania Freestract the tonowing true remayirdna Free-tive, of December 22, 1853, hoping that it may alace the friends of true liberty to contribute for Most of the readers of the Freeman have heard of hat has been called the Kauffman case, and many them are doubtless familiar with its history; tit is not known to all, I presume, that there as another party to the hardships of that outrage, vas another party has now, in the final decision, and that that party has now, in the final decision, come the principal sufferer. I allude to Stephen Weakly, the friend of Mr. Kauffman and his fail to hear the lectures on the causes and consequences of the misdirections of conjugal love—of what Mr. Davis Weakly, the friend as sociate in the prosecution. The subjoined letter as vill explain, in part, what I mean; but in order that the whole matter may be more fully underterms ' Extremeism' and 'Inversionism.' The Gospel od, allow me to recapitulate the principal facts

A little more than five years ago, a family of A little more than five years ago, a family of thirteen slaves, escaping from Maryland to the North, took refoge in the barn of Daniel Kauffman, of Cumberland county, Pa. Mr. Kauffman gave them food and shelter, and afterwards, as is alleged, put them in his wagon and aided them on their way. These facts becoming known to the party way. bestow on their children the priceless boon of a healthy body and a healthy soul? What appetites and practees are to be avoided by all who would enter into true marriage and parental relations? These questions are discussed by Mr. Davis, in these lectures, in a clear and impressive manner. It is to be hoped that the friends of Reform, in various places, will not fail to properly the properly of on taken to arrest,—not the slaves, for these enow beyond reach,—but those who were alsel to have aided in their escape. Accordingly, iel Kuffman was arrested and prosecuted in a at common law, and Stephon F. Weakly and lip Brechtill, his friends, were summoned as nesses. The case was tried before Judge Hepa, of Carlisle. Mr. Kauffman and Mr. Brecha, of Carlisle.

Resolved, That we hereby express our gratitude to Mr Davis for the instruction and entertainment he has afforded us; also, our conviction, that his lectures, as to thought and expression, are peculiarly chaste and clear, and free from every thing that can give offence to the pure in heart, and adapted to present the subject of Conjugal Love, and the relations based upon it, to the young of both sexes, to the married and unmarried, of all

of our hopes of the progress and perfection of mankind; and we earnestly urge all to embrace every opportunity to hear and examine a subject, which, above all others, is most intimately connected with the organization, de-

ed with so much profit to ourselves, hoping and believ- Death of Gen. Armstrong. - A despatch

ary disagreed; and it was not until about eighteen anoths ago, that the verdict was found in the laveholders' favor. By this verdict, Mr. Brechbill and Mr. Weakly were acquitted, and Mr. Kauffman bound guilty, and sentenced to pay \$2,800. With his, however, the slaveholders were not satisfied. (without distinction of party,) on the evening of the lantic in four days. 20th February, to consult on the subject of the Bill now before the United States Senate for the repeal of Another distressing shipwreck has taken

ing in which our fathers established our republican form of government; as a gross violation of that compact which guarantied all our territory North of 36 deg. 30 over fifty buildings. Several persons were hurt. Loss over \$500,000.

and call upon our sister towns in the Commonwealth, our State Legislature, and our Dolegation in Congress, of the U. S. Senate. The husband of Mrs. Davis is a member of the House. to use all honorable means to prevent the consumma-

rety, now under discussion in Congress, devised for the promotion of an unhallowed personal ambition and sectional domination, be successful, and if, in reckless violation of the faith of a solemn compact, setting it apart be opened to the polluting footsteps of Slavery, then every Northern man should feel that the Law of 1850 which (such are the terms that must be used, even when speaking of human beings) was eleven slaves. For these they were offered \$210,000; but preferring to lose they were offered \$210,000; but preferring to lose a little money, rather than traffic is such property, they

have become perverted from its original and avowed ob- to settle as farmers in Indiana. ject, which, as expressed in the preamble to the Constitution, was 'to establish justice,' to promote the gen- ready for distribution, at the United States mint eral welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty' to those who live under it—and shall be employed to extend the accursed institution of Slavery, and to perpetuate the Washington, Feb. 23d, Harris bad a very serious fight in predominance of the Slave Power in our Government; then, to seek the continuance of that Union will no then, to seek the continuance of that Union will no longer be the duty of any lover of his country, or any friend of his race.

see is the Jurevile Instructor, by Lucius Matlack, of Syracuse. It is the only anti-slavery juvenile paper in the country. It is issued once in two weeks.

friend of his race.

GEORGE S. RAWSON, Sec'ry.

Another Victim of Slavery.—A friend writes us from Tennessee, that a worthy young man, recently from Ohic, was arrested the fore part of last month, for adding a slave to escape, and is now lodged in jail in white county awaiting his trial. If convicted, he will be domed to the penitentiary for not less than fifteen years. So says our correspondent. Hard it is, that honorable sympathy for freedom should be thus punished draudful piece of unnecessary cruelty had excited indignation in the whole country. The mountains were being filled by the graville score, compared of the zero. ground, and a great number of persons were massacreated. This dreadful piece of unnecessary cruelty had excited indignation in the whole country. The mountains were being filled with guerilla corps, composed of the young peasants. To o of these bodies consisted of no less than 1,200 men. Unfortunately, they have very few guns assuring Turkey of his support.

indication of the Missouri Compromise. This fact shows the religious sentiment of the community; and we venture religious sentiment of our whole people, except the few office-holders, or the aspirants for office.—Ibid.

In the U. S. Senate—

Mr. Everett presented the resolutions of the Legislanuce of Massachusetts against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

Mr. Summer presented the remonstrance of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe and 1100 women of Andover, Massa, and also of 1100 men of the same place, against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise

Mr. Pettit presented a similar petition from Indian. Mr. Hamlin, a similar petition from Mine.

Steamboat Calamities .- The St. Louis Re terms 'Extremeism' and 'Inversionism.' The Gospel taught in these lectures can hardly fail to prove the 'power of God and the wisdom of God' unto salvation by all who receive and obey it.

Who is responsible for the existence of children? Who is

Death of an English Veteran Journalist.—
We have received intelligence by the Europa, of the death of Robert Alexander, Esq., the founder and senior editor of the Liverpool Mail. Mr. Alexander was possible.

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

Whereas, we have listened to a course of lectures in Boston, on 'the Harmonial Philosophy,' and 'the Physiological Vices and Virtues,' by Andrew Jackson Davis; and whereas, we believe that these lectures are

Physiological Vices and Virtues,' by Andrew Jackson
Davis; and whereas, we believe that these lectures are
preëminently adapted to interest and benefit all to whom
they may be delivered; therefore,
Resolved, That we hereby express our gratitude to

Mr. Davis for the interest and benefit all to whom
they may be delivered; therefore,
Resolved, That we hereby express our gratitude to

young of both sexes, to the married and unmarried, of all ages, in a most true and acceptable manner, and that they cannot fail to be of great use to all who may hear them.

Resolved, That we regard Conjugal Love, on which this course of lectures so ably and justly treats, as the basis to course of lectures so ably and justly treats, as the basis to course of lectures so ably and justly treats, as the basis to course of lectures so ably and justly treats, as the basis to reduce the success of the doctrines it attempts to ridicule.

ing that all who hear them will receive a like benefit.

A BINGHAM, Chairman.

A BINGHAM, Chairman.

from Washington states that Gen. Armstrong, the proprietor of the Union newspaper of that city, died on the 27th ult.

ANTI-NEBRASKA MEETING.

Crossing the Atlantic in four Days.—The Scientific American contains a communication of H. A. Frost, of Worcester, in which he claims to have invented a 'marine locomotive,' which will cross the Atlantic in four Days.—The Scientific American contains a communication of H. A. Frost, of Worcester, in which he claims to have invented a 'marine locomotive,' which will cross the Atlantic in four Days.—The Scientific American contains a communication of H.

the 'Missouri Compromise,' the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That we look upon the efforts now making in Congress to repeal the 'Missouri Compromise,' for the purpose of opening the vast Territory of Nebraska to the ingress of Slavery, as the most fearful departure we have yet witnessed from the spirit and understanding in which our fathers established our republicant form.

The Washington correspondent of the

to use all nonorable means to prevent the consumma-tion of the Slave Power's last crowning act of infamy and shame.

The annual income of the Church of England is upwards of \$25,000,000.

A Large and Valuable Cargo.-The clipper

a little money, rather than traffic in such property, they declining selling,—and liberated the chattels; who (anomalous institutions will disturb the pronouns) are

Affray at Washington .- Ex-Senator Clem

One of the neatest juvenile papers we

" The Massachusetts Register for 1854" is a POREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The last intelligence from Lesser Wallachia, via Beltrade, represents that country as in a most disturbed tate. The peasants are so harassed with exactions, that hey prefer any fate to their present one. The greater number of the inhabitants of two villages are mentioned is having absolutely refused any longer to comply with the requisitions of the Russians, and have withdrawn.

Another Victim of Slavery .- A friend writes

this manner; and the Committee, therefore, respectfully ask the voluntary cooperation of all who are interested in elevating the position of Woman.

The following are the points on which information is

The Rev. H. H. Hawkins, a colored The Rev. H. H. Hawkins, a colored preacher residing in Canada, formerly the slave of Gen. Taylor, of Newport, visited this city last week, and while here, made some statements that will arrest attention. He states that there are in Canada West four hundred slaves, who absconded from their masters, living in Kentucky, within a distance of one hundred miles from this city. Hawkins himself ran away from Gen. Taylor, but his colored friends have since purchased his freedom from the heirs of the estate.

There are in Canada thirty-five thousand fugitive slaves, who are represented as in a flourishing condition just now, owing to the high price paid for labor.—Cincinnati Com., Feb. 11.

Cincinnati Com., Feb. 11.

Norfolk, Va., is in great tribulation. It has one woman in jail for teaching little negroes how to read—no new thing there it seems—and was terribly agitated at the facts published and generally circulated through that city in regard to it, by one of its own citizens. A few days since, a quakeress caused great commotion there by preaching a sermon, in which she condemned Slavery very pointedly. A devoted pious woman in jail, in Norfolk, for teaching negroes to read the Bible, did not deter this Quaker woman from declaring her testimony against slavery, right in the face of the slaveholding jailors of Mrs. Douglas. The women are a great trouble to our Norfolk neighbors. If they want peace, they must expel all Christian women, especially Quaker women, from their city.

Emancinated Slaves—Thirty-four negroes.

Emancipated Slates.— Thirty-four negroes, emancipated by the will of William M. Clogin of Taylor County, Ky., who died about sixteen months since, passed through Cincinnation Wednesday, on their may in some cases be made. Any pamphlets, newpaptor Shelby County, Ohio, where the executors of Mr. Clogin have purchased a home for them. By the will of their master, they were given \$4000 in money, and horses, wagons, farming utensils, &c., sufficient to give them a fair start.

Blood-hounds. — The following, which appeared lately in the North Carolina Observer, tells its own story of the beauties of the patriarchal institution: Sale Extraordinary.—Mr. J. L. Bryan, of Moore County, sold, at public auction, on the 20th instant, a pack of ten bloodhounds, trained for hunding runaways, for the sum of \$1540. The highest price paid for any dog was \$301; lowest price, \$75; average for the ten, \$154. The terms of sale were six months' credit, with approved security, and interest from date.'

dina and Lorain counties, has given notice in the Ohio Legislature, that he will, at some future day, offer a bill to so alter the new Constitution as to strike out the words white and male. No distinction will then exist, on account of sex or color, should Mr. T. be successful Huzzah for equal rights!

A Peace Movement. - The London Times

Quick Work .- Just previous to the adjournment of the U. S. Senate, on Friday, the bill for appropriating three millions of dollars for the construction of six steam frigates, was taken up, and 'was passed in less than one minute.'

Our city, until within the past year, free from the deep disgrace of having sent back a poor fugitive to his chains, under the Fugitive Slave Act, now stands doubly degraded.

sylvania Railroad now run through from Pittsburgh to
Philadelphia, without changing, in fifteen hours!

Among the places in which Anti-Slavery Conventions should be held, Cincinnati is prominent. Consid-

280-total, \$1,916,628.

of steamship Arabia, has crossed the Atlantic Ocean 225 times already, in the employ of the same line.

The question of an amendment of the cast The question of an amendment of the constitution, for the speedy enlargement of the Eric and Oswego canals, was submitted to the people of New York State at a special election on Wednesday, last week. The proposed amendment was adopted by a very

One million two hundred and thirty thou-Sand letters passed through the New York post office on Saturday, January 21. It is said to be the largest number known to have been received in one day.

The culture of tobacco in Connecticut is

said to be becoming extensive and profitable. In many of the river towns, tobacco is the principal crop grown.

The Geneva Gazette says that not less than sixteen axles of railroad cars were broken, on the Central road, week before last. They got full of frost, and snapped off like pipe-stems.

The Senate of Rhode Island have re

The ladies of South Carolina, satisfied that the decision of the Legislature against building a monument to Mr. Calboun, is a final decision that the State will not appropriate money for this purpose, have formed a 'Calboun Monument Association' for the pur-pose of raising money by private subscription to effect the object.

The expense of taking the census in

bject of the establishment of a hospital. From a statement submitted to Congress by the President, it appears that the total coinage at the U. S. Mint and its branches for 1853, was \$64,

357,831. The total amount of the coinage, since mints were established in 1793, is \$881,797,291. The Richmond Whig says : ' We see it

Nearly Four Hundred Emigrants Drowned. A dreadful shipwreck occurred in a gale on the 19th of January, in which the Tayleur, a new iron ship of two thousand tons burthen, was wrecked. She struck and foundered in Dublin Bay, with the loss of four hun-

Died, in Moscow, Russia, in November last, M. Pierre Sonoysky, aged 122 years and 2 months. He was born in the reign of the Empress Anna Iosanoyna, in Aug. 1781.

specially solicited :-

1. Educational Opportunities of American Women. (a) State legislation respecting Female Education.
 (b) Statistics and condition of Primary and Gramma chools, to which females are admitted, in the several

States. (c) Do. of High and Normal Schools.

(d) Do. of Academies and Private Schools.

(e) Do. of Collegiate and Professional Institutions. 2. Business Opportunities of American Women.

(a) Statistics of actual employment of Women in va ious parts of the Union.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, ERNESTINE L. ROSE, LUCY STONE, T. W. HIGGINSON.

January 15, 1854.

ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION. CINCINNATI, OHIO.

To be held on Tuesday, WEDNESDAY and TRURSDAY, the 11th, 12th, and 13th of April.

TO THE FRIENDS OF IMPARTIAL FREEDOM: In sending out this, our Fourth Annual Call for a gathering of those who hate oppression and love justice, we deem the urging of any reasons for so doing wholly unnecessary. The importance of frequent meetings of the friends of this cause for deliberation, counsel and tates that a deputation from the Peace Society has just the friends of this cause for deliberation, counsel and left England for St. Petersburg, to endeavor to induce the Czar to come to terms with Turkey. The deputation consists of Mr. Henry Pease, of Darlington; Mr. Joseph Sturge, of Birmingham, and a gentleman from Bristol whose name we have not heard. our midst that warn us not to relax our efforts.

Our city, until within the past year, free from

doubly degraded.

The constitutional rights of our colored citizens ferred to in the private advices of some of our Boston merchants, by the last steamer from Europe, viz: that the English government has recently been buying large quantities of saltpetre. One letter states that they are believed to hold now, one half the entire stock in market.—Boston Traveller. market.—Boston Traveller.

Thirty-two Insane Persons Burnt to Death.
On the night of the 5th of January, a fire broke out in the Public Lunatic Asylum of Bergen. Norway, and out of 368 patients, twenty-two perished in the flames.

During the past year, our State has been used more than ever as a hunting-ground, free to all who choose to fear from legal justice, if his victim has not free pa-

but may soon be trodden by a slave. Fast Passage. — The clipper packet ship, 'Star of Empire,' Capt. Albert H. Brown, made the passage between Boston and Liverpool in fourteen days. She is one of Messrs. Train & Co.'s line.

but may soon be trodden by a slave.

And still come wafted to us, on every breeze that sweeps over our beautiful river, the sighs and groans of millions of our countrymen, upon whose dreary

earthly condition Hope scarcely sheds one ray of light. Colleges in the United States .- In the whole ering its location, its adaptation to the radiating of the United States and the Territories, there are 234 colleges, with 1651 teachers and 27,159 pupils. Their annual income is, from endowment, \$452,314; taxation, \$15,4545; public funds, \$184,549; other sources, \$1,264,made here, attests that there is not a more promising field.

willing to labor for its abolition, whatever other differences may exist among us, to come together again in Convention, to deliberate upon the great work we have to do. And our platform will be free to all, whether friends or opponents, who desire candidly to discuss the great principles of the Anti-Slavery enterprise.

Confiding in the blessing of Almighty God, promise to every true and right effort, we hope to make an impression upon the moral atmosphere, that shall vibrate to the extreme verge of our slaveholding territory.

Board of Managers. SARAH OTIS ERNST, MARY MANN, ANDREW H. ERNST, MARY DEGRAW JULIA HARWOOD, JOHN JOLLIFFE, EDWARD HARWOOD, H. P. BLACKWELL. MARY M. GUILD, CHRISTIAN DONALDSON, ELIZABETH T. COLEMAN, N. M. GUILD.

The General Agent of THE LIBERATOR acknowl edges the receipt of the following sums, for account of the persons named :-

From Henry Wigham, of Edinburgh. For James Gulland, Edinburgh,
"Christine Scott,
"Agnes Renton (a donation,) Edinburgh, " Henry Wigham, From Andrew Paton, of Glasgow For Alexander Hutchison, Glasgow, " John Neilson,
" John G. Crawford,

" Athanæum,
" Wm. Robertson,
" John Cairns, "Andrew Paton
James Anderson, Kirkcaldy, From Robert Smith, of London. For John Mawson, Newcastle,
"Denuis McDonnell, London,
"I. F. Mollett, Esq., " " Mr. Pocock, " Robert Smith, £2 11 8

Mrs. ELLENORA JOHNSON, at No. 10, May stree Arch, May street, is very desirous of employment in plain sewing and dress-making. She is quite competer to what she undertakes, and is very deserving of aid. Her husband went to sea more than a year since, and has not been heard from for nearly a year; leaving her and her boy to her sole care; and for several months, during the autumn and winter, she was disabled for work by sickness. For any further information, inquire of S. May, Jr., 21 Cornhill.

The Printers of the Liberator wish to commi

Batires of Meetings, &r.

LECTURES ON THE RIGHTS OF WOMAN. Mrs. C. I. H. Nichols, of Brattleboro', Vt., (Editor of the Windham County Democrat for many years,) will lecture in BOSTON, on TUESDAY and THURS-DAY evening, March 7th and 9th, at 74 o'clock, at the MEIONAON (Tremont Temple Building, Tremont St.,) on the great and interesting question of Woman's True Position in the Nation and in Society. Mrs. Nichols will particularly consider the Civil and

Political Rights of Woman.

An admission fee of ten cents, to pay expenses, will be taken at the door.

ANTI-SLAVERY PAIR IN LEOMINSTER. The Anti-Slavery Sewing Circle will hold their AN-NUAL FAIR, at the Town Hall, on THURSDAY, March 9th, afternoon and evening, commencing at 2 o'clock, P. M. Rev. T. W. Higginson will speak in the evening. Friends of the cause in neighboring towns are in-

For the Circle,
CATHARINE A. WHITNEY.
Leominster, Feb. 27, 1854.

SPIRITUALISM.—ELIZA J. KENNY, of Salem, will speak under spirit influence, at the City Hall, Charlestown, on Friday evening, March 3d, at 74 o'-clock. Admittance 10 cents.

ANDREW JACKSON DAVIS will lecture on the facts of Spiritualism and the principles of Harmo-nial Philosophy, as follows; each lecture to be given in the evening of the days named:—

CHARLES C. BURLEIGH, an Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows:— Stoughton Friday eve'g, March & Stoughton Sunday & 5.
Stoneham Sunday & 4.
West Cambridge Saturday & 4.
Lexington Tuesday & 7.
Lincoln Wednesday & 8.
Acton Thursday & 9.
South Acton Friday & 10. South Acton Friday "
Bradford Saturday "
Haverhill Sunday REV. ANDREW T. FOSS, an Agent of the lass. Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows .-Lynn. Friday eve'g, March 3.
Lowell. Sunday 5.
Bradford. Monday eve'g, 6.
Geography Theoday (1997) Lowell Sunday
Bradford Monday eve'g,
Georgetown Tuesday West Newbury Wednesday Mensbury Thursday Seabrook, N. H. Friday
Newburyport Sunday

THE GERMANIA MUSICAL SOCIETY

WILL GIVE A CONCERT

ON EVERY SATURDAY EVENING, Until the 10th of March, inclusive. Performing alternately Classical Music in one, and Lighter Music in the other Concert.

A Programme will be published in the Friday after-noon and Saturday morning papers. Additional sets and half-sets of Subscription Tickets can be procured at Wade's Music Store. Single Tickets, 50 cents each.

THE PHONETIC REFORM.

THE PHONETIC REFORM.

One of the best reforms—having in view the scientific representation of our language by the use of an alphabet of thirty-seven signs, one for each sound—will result in saving to each million who learn to read, a million of years, bring out uniformity in pronunciation, make correct spelling as easy as pronunciation, and render education universal.

The Cosmotype, a journal devoted to Phonetics, and partly printed in the new alphabet, can be procured by addressing fifty cents, prepaid, to 'Andrew J. Grahmam, Box 730, New York.'

MARRIED-In Philadelphia, Feb. 8, by Friends' ceremony, Charles Austin Richards to Lucy E., daughter of Joseph Healy, all of Philadelphia.

FOR SALE,

BY AUSTIN BEARSE, No. 11 Cornhill, the YANKEE CALENDAR. Copyright secured by D. EtDON HALL & Co., New York city. Agents wanted to
sell the same, by counties, in Massachusetts.
Business men with small capital will do well to call
and see one of the best things ever offered to the public.
Office hours from 10 to 11, A. M.
February 24.

1000 BOOK AGENTS WANTED. TO SELL PICTORIAL AND USEFUL WORKS FOR THE YEAR

1000 DOLLARS A YEAR. Action and enterprising men, to engage in the sale of some of the best Books published in the country. To men of good address, possessing a small capital of from \$25 to \$100, such inducements will be offered as

The Books published by us are all useful in their character, extremely popular, and command large sales wherever they are offered. For further particulars, address, (postage paid,)

to enable them to make from \$3 to \$5 a day profit.

ROBERT SEARS, PUBLISHER, 181 Williams Street, New York.

WILLIAM C. NELL, COPYIST, ACCOUNTANT, COLLECTOR,

BUSINESS AGENT, REGISTRY FOR HELP, 21 Connuits, (Up Stairs.)

References : References:

References:

Bowditch, Esq., Francis Jackson, Esq., Wm. I.,
Bowditch, Esq., Samuel E. Sewall, Esq., Robert E.,
Apthorp, Esq., James Egan, Esq., Joseph Southwick, Esq., Dr. J. V. C. Smith, Dr. George W. Bungay, Joshua B. Smith, Dr. J. W. Stone, Mr. and
Mrs. A. B. Alcott, J. K. Hays, (Sup't Tremont Temple,) George Adams, (Pub. Boston Directory.)

Attend to your Teeth! J. S. ROCK, M.D., DENTIST.

(LATE FROM PHILADELPHIA,) A NNOUNCES to the citizens of Boston and vicinity, that he is located at No. 210 Hanover Street. BOSTON, where he will perform operations pertaining to his profession, in the most scientific and durable manner, and on terms within the reach of all. A beautiful silver Medal, and a heavy gold Pencil, have been awarded for his beautiful specimens of Arti-

It affords me pleasure to say a word in favor of Dr. J. S. Rock. I have witnessed his operations upon the teeth, and am much pleased with them. As a scientific man, I shall miss the intercourse which I have so long enjoyed in his acquaintance.—J. F. B. FLAGG, M. D. D. D. S., New Rhode Island Medical Society, New Pennsylvania Society of Dental Surgeons. Author of Ether and Chloroform in Surgery, Dentistry, Midwife-

I can, with confidence, recommend Dr. J. J. Rock as a Practical Dentist.—T. L. BUCKINGHAM, M. D., D. D. S., Professor of Mechanical Dentistry, Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery.

Dr. J. S. Rock is a graduate of a Medical School in Dr. J. S. Rock is a graduate of a Medical School in this city, and is favorably known as a Dental Operator, and much respected by those who have been the recipients of his professional services. Having seen many of his operations in the mouth, also his mechanical adaptations, it gives me great pleasure to bear my testimony to his abilities, and at the same time would ask for him a generous welcome wherever his lot may be east.—ELIBMA TOWNSKED, M. D., D. D. S., Professer of Operative Dentistry in Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery.

Surgery.

J. S. ROCK, M. D., Deutal Surgeon.

Office No. 210 Hanover Street.

Boston, February 10.

DR. NICHOLS'S NEW WORK ON MAR-

cate with Rev. Wm. H. Jones, a colored preacher, who was travelling in this region last fall. Will any one give us his address?

MARRIAGE: its History, Character, and Results; its Sanctities and its Profanities; its Science and its Facts. Demonstrating its influence, as a civilized institution, on the happiness of the Individual and the Progress of the Race. By T. L. Nichols, M. D., and Mrs. Mary S. Gove Nichols. Price S1. Just published and for sale by BELA MARSH, No. 25 Cornhill.

March 3.

and in another trial before Judge Crief, they counted on obtaining it. They made application or a new trial, which was granted; but the whole natter has been settled by Mr. Weakly's coming forward, and paying off the entire amount of the adgment against Kauffman, with the interest and

N. E. corner of Fifth and Market Streetf, or to J. M. McKIM, No. 31 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia. In the letter of Mr. Weakly, referred to by Mr. McKim, he states that the whole sum which he has been compelled to pay, amounts to \$3,160! This leaves him penniless. A case like this calls for the deepest sympathy and the promptest aid, on the part of all

Persons disposed to contribute to his aid are re-nested to address themselves either to Chas. Wise,

who believe in hiding the outcast, and refusing to betray the fugitive.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT The subscriber acknowledges the receipt of the folowing sums for the relief of S. F. Weakly :-Wendell and Ann Puillips, Boston, Wendell and Ann Phillips, Boston,
Francis Jackson,
Elmund Jackson,
Andrew Robeson, New Bedford,
George R. Russell, Jamaica Plain,
Warren Delane, Fairhaven,
Samuel Philbrick, Brookline,
Nathaniel Barney, Nantucket,
Rev. R. Hassell, Mendon, collections,

5 00 5 00 7 00 5 00 nel May, Jr., Boston,

See the statement of Mr. Weakly's case, above.

SAMUEL MAY, JR. ONATIONS RECEIVED FOR CAPT DRAYTON S. N. Breed, Hetty Haskell, Gloucester, E. B. B. and A. G. B.—two children, \$2 00 1 00 1 00 5 00 Nathaniel Barney, Nantucket, Daniel S. Whitney, Southboro', Joshua Perry, Hanson, 0 63 2 00

FRANCIS JACKSON.

No. 1 Essex Place, Boston, he will learn something of interest to himself. If he is at a distance from Boston, he is requested to address a letter to Mr. Parker. To Col. Greene, of the Post, the disinterested patriot who visited Washington at the commencement of
Gen. Pierce's administration, for the ostensible object
of obtaining the Naval office for some of his Democratic friends, and who proved false to his trust, and
snatched the office for himself, is now in a state of perpetual excitement lest he should lose his place. The pendia excitement lest he should lose his place. The manner in which he prostrates himself at the feet of Frank Pierce and Caleb Cushing, is truly humiliating. he repudiates all his former professions, eats his own words, cringes under the lash of his task-masters, and forms like the state of the state

If BENJAMIN WILLIAMS, formerly of Virginia, will

call at Divinity Hall, Cambridge, or upon T. Parker,

Well, there is a beautiful consistency in all this. An office obtained by mean treachery, may be retained by low billingsgate and crawling subserviency,—Allas.

fawns like the merest slave at the feet of his owner.

Bostos, Feb. 26, 1854.

Dear Garrison—I have just returned from the last of a series of lectures by Andrew Jackson Davis, delivered in this city or the Harmonial Philosophy and the Physiological Vices and Virtues. His great object has been to show the true nature of Conjugal Love, its relation to the organization, character and destiny of man, and the causes and consequences of its misdirections. A large number of men and women, in the city, among the married and unmarried, have felt a deep interest in these lectures. To those who have heard them, they have come like messages from the Fountain of Love and Wisdom. The topics are wisely and happily arranged; the thoughts are manly, and happily conceived, and forcibly as well as chastely and delicately expressions at which a pure-minded man or woman would take offence. To the married and unmarried, of poth sexes, they cannot but be of great use to guide them in seeking the fulfilment of those wants of their natures which look to marriage and parentage. They are adapted to guide the unmarried, in entering into the conjugal relations, and to guide husbands and wives in their treatment of each other and their offspring. No man or woman, who has an opportunity to hear, should in their treatment of each other and their offspring. No man or woman, who has an opportunity to hear, should The Nebraska resolutions against the ab

sense time, by the advice of counsel and on the assume time, by the advice of counsel and on the assume time, by the first their testimony should not be seed against themselves, and having, in fact, no alternative, except to remain in jail, they gave their evidence, and Mr. Kauffman was convicted. He was sentenced to pay a fine of \$2,000. From this with Mr. Weakly's co-operation, he took up an appeal to the Supreme Court of the State, and the decision was reversed. Judge Coulter delivered the opinion of the bench, and in the course of his remarks used the following language:

The trae question in this aspect of the case ought to be and is, whether in the State of Pennsylvania, a citizen who gives a cup of water and a marsel of bread to famishing women and children,

Resolved. That, as we understand Mr. Davis intends to spend a few months in the lecturing field, we cordially commend him to all by whom his services can be obtained, to deliver the course to which we have listen-

min. to freedom forever ; and as just cause of alarm for the perpetuity of our free institutions. Resolved, That we hereby enter our most solemn Resolved, That we have a solemn Resolved Reso

Resolved, That should the nefarious plot against Liblation of the faith of a solution company, the lation of the faith of a solution company, the Liberty forever, the vast region called Nebraska shall M. M. & F. T. White, of Cincinnati, in-

quirements, and demand its immediate repeal. Resolved, That whenever our National Union shall (anom

grade, represents that country as in a most disturbed state. The peasants are so harassed with exactions, that they prefer any fate to their present one. The greater number of the inhabitants of two villages are mentioned number of the innocents of two vinges are meatures as having absolutely refused any longer to comply with the requisitions of the Russians, and have withdrawn en masse to the mountains. Prince Gortschakoff, on hearing of this unexpected act, sent troops to surround the villages, and announced that if, on the instant, the

The Picagune has a capital hit at John Mitchel, in a late issue. It represents him knee deep in the puddle of slavery, looking dreadfully woe-begone, and decidedly 'sucked in.' Horace Greeley and James Gordon Bennett are enjoying the spectacle, while Uncle Sam proceeds to inquire what he is doing there: Citizen John Mitchel—Sure, I'm thinking to sail my little cock-boat in it! An' as for the puddle, they tould me ye wor proud iv it, and took delight in smellin' iv it, an' that if I rowled meself over an' over in it, ye'd like me all the betther for it!'

Uncle Sam—'Guess not! The puddle's thar, an' was thar fore I owned the farm, an' I have to let it be, seein' that it smells all the worse when stirred. But I don't like a feller to go dabblin' in it of his own choice. an' yeou must be a nasty boy, or you wouldn't be thar.'

John Mitchel is out strong, in favor of

Blood-hounds. - The following, which ap-

Equal Rights .- A Mr. Townsend, of Me-

A Sign of War .- A significant fact is re-

Short Passage. — The ship Shooting Star, which arrived at New London on the 19th ult., from Honolulu, made her passage in 83 days—this being the quickest passage on record.

Running Through .- The cars on the Penn-

An Old Salt .- Mr. Emmons, chief steward

large majority.

fused to pass an act repealing the act abolishing capital The Mansion House at Mount Vernon is now one hundred and eight years old, having been built in 1745.

1790, was \$44,377. In 1850, it was \$1,318,027. The Buffalo people are moving upon the

estimated that the value of public lands to railroads, asked from this session of Congress, according to the bills introduced or projected, amounts to the enormous sum of \$850,000,000. That is distributing the public lands, or the proceeds thereof, with a vengance.

Four generations of negroes live in a little but in Pittsfield. The oldest is 'Old Hagar,' who is 110. She fell and broke her thigh last week, but is doing well, and will probably recover.

CDr. Thaddeus Clarke, the father of Grace Greenwood, died at his residence in New Brighten, Pa, on Wednesday of last week. He was a very old man, who had seen much affliction. He lived and died respected by all who knew him.

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### POETRY.

For the Liberator STANZAS. Lord ! in this trying hour, Aid thou the patriot power ! Strengthen the brave !-'Gainst th' oppremors' reign, May they not strive in vain :-Forth from his galling chain. God free the slave !

Sun o'er him shineth dim-Earth hath no hope for him, None but the grave! Fann'd by his struggling breath, Free flow'ret withereth : Life's but a living death .-God belp the slave !

Curs'd in his cradle rest. Bann'd from his mother's breast, Soothed by a sigh : Led first by shackled hand, Scarr'd by the scorehing brand. How should be unright stand. 'Neath the fair sky !

How can he lift his gaze In the sun's beaming rays, O'er the free wave, Stained by that basest blot, . Part of some bousehold lot '-Youth for him bloometh not,-Smiles but the grave !

Years bring but growing fears .-Manhood more bitter tears,-Life hath no aim ; Hone's but a sheathed sword : Faith-a derided word : Love-what is its reward?

E'en on the sacred strand. Hallow'd by Pilgrim band. Tyrant hath been; Veil, veil the sullied shrine ! Freedom no more doth shine. Paled is her light divine, Clouded the scene!

Fling ye the banner far ! Lo ! each dim, blushing star. Splendor hath none Ay ! cast the stripes abroad ! Flaunt the free heav'n of God ! Shade this degraded sod! Freedom hath gone !

Upon th' oppressors' head, God! thy just vengeance shed! Cast down their pride ! Raving of freedom still, Wielding the traitor's quill, Working the tyrant's will, Thee they deride.

Crush'd be their golden charm, Crippled their crimson'd arm, Scatter'd their power Let not thy glorious sun Smile on the dark deeds done: Give each down-trampled one Freedom's fair dower

Bless Thou the patriot few-Stars in this midnight hue : True men, and brave ! Fire by thy mighty word. Gird with thy conquering sword, Grant them their great reward-God, free the slave !

ELODIE Feb. 20, 1854.

THE PREEMAN'S LAMENT. Hang your harps on the willows, ye outcasts of Erin, Whose weary feet rest on Columbia's shore, Give a vent to your grief as we bring the sad bier in,

In the dark vale of shadows his form is fast fading, We would fain have retained him, but death claime his fee.

And rend all your garments-John Mitchell's

Said all was his own that was found retrograding-Then an inquest was held-Verdict, Felo de se.

To the gloomiest limbo in all purgatory, To the limbo of tyrants, his soul has gone down: There fetters and scourges are emblems of glory,

And fiends like Legree bear the palm of renown. But where Liberty's Engle plumes her bright pinions-

Where Hope cheered the world when a Washington Where the victims of despots hail Freedom's domin-

There Freedom is shricking, 'John Mitchel is dead !

### WHAT SHALL WE POOR ONES DO? The wintry blasts are blowing cold ;

They search us through and through ; All work is dull, and food is dear : What shall we poor ones do?

'Tis said the poor have many friends; The saying may be true ; But if these friends lend us no aid, What can we poor ones do?

Oh, may a wish to aid the poor. Each noble heart imbue : Nor let us ask without response,

What shall we poor ones do We labor hard, and labor long, But wages small accrue :

When winds come whistling 'round our homes, What shall we poor ones do ? Remember, whilst our toil is great,

Our comforts are but few ; These comforts daily rise in price-What, then, can poor ones do? Ye rich and blest, come visit us,

In lane and dark purlieu ; Bring us a kind and cheering word, And tell us what to do.

## PROGRESS.

Onward ! onward ! raise the cry. Let Paggassa be our watchword high! Eager youth and bending age Join the upward pilgrimage Though the Present darkens o'er us, Though the Future glooms before us, Onward ! girt with truth and right, God's unconquerable might. Fear for no one, love for all-' Justice, though the heavens fall ! ' Onward ! dread not despot's frown-Truth can ne'er be fettered down :-Onward! fear not bigot's ire, Truth defies the stake and fire-Tyranny may last a time. Freedom yet shall reign sublime. Rest not! until mind shall be, Like ocean, fetterless and free. Rest not ! till each shackle fall. And men be brother-freemen all. Rest not ! till the world exclaims-Title, rank, are empty names The peasant toiler at the plough, The poet of the wearied brow. Are noblest of their kind ! True worth alone shall passport be To nature's noblest majesty-

The majesty of mind !'

## THE LIBERATOR.

GREAT DEBATE ON THE BIBLE REV. DR. BERG, OF PHILADELPHIA. [CONTINUED.]

FIFTH EVENING.

[At six o'clock, the Hall was nearly full. The peole were quiet and orderly, being evidently inclined to it is as good as the Greek and Hebrew Bibles, and, in leave the debate to the champions.]

Mr. BARKER. - (Profound silence.) It seems necessary to state once more what is the point under discussion, and what it is not.

1. The question, then, at present under discussion, is the origin of the Bible. Our opponent says, it is of Divine origin; we contend that it is of human origin. That it represents him as the patron of vice, an special friend of enormous, prodigious criminals. That it sanctions the grossest and most arrow that it sanctions the grossest and most arrow or when as lying that and most arrow or when a lying that and most arrow or when a lying that are likely and most arrow or when a likely are likely and most arrow or when a likely arrow or when a likely arrow or when a likely are likely arrow or when a likely arrow or when a likely a This is all that we contend for at present. Dark in the do not contend that the Bible is wholly false or evil, but simply, that it is imperfect—of a mixed character, and retail and wholesale slaughter; the slaughter of helpless women and partly true and partly false-partly good and partly the innocent; the slaughter of helpless women and bad, like other human books. To prove that it is of children; the slaughter at one time of thousands and Divine origin—that it is inspired, in the Orthodox tens of thousands of mothers and their children, in cold sense of the word—the book must be proved to be all blood. We have shown that it sanctions every form of true, all good, without admixture of evil. On the con-

vent people from reading it; we simply wish to show palpable and irreconcileable character. We have shown men that the book is not of divine authority; that that it tells the most foolish stories, gives the most un they are never to believe what it says, unless it looks philosophical and childish accounts of the creation and like truth; or to do what it bids them, unless they the early history of our race; and we may add, now, think it would be best to do so. We wish them to know that there is no kind of error or defect, to which the that they have a right, that it is proper, and that it is literary productions of men are liable, which may not necessary, that they should use the same liberty with be found in the Bible. It has errors of style, and erthe Bible that they do with the works of Newton, rors of sentiment. It has errors in grammar, errors in Locke, Miton, Dryden, Pope, Webster, taking all that rhetoric, errors in logic. It has geological and astrolooks like truth and that favors goodness, and leaving nomical errors; meteorological and geographical errors

than we wish to destroy the Koran, or the Greek and logical and arithmetical; medical, moral, and pro Roman classics; we would have them all preserved.

They are interesting and useful. They reveal to us the

Every thoughts, the customs, the characters of past genera- es, we have proved by unanswered and unanswerable tions. They show us where the race of man once stood arguments. (Storms of hisses; cries of fair play in politics, religion, philosophy and manners, and thus Moderator, let him go on.) I suppose none of you afford us an opportunity of comparing the world as it think your hisses and cries are any answer to my arnow is, with the world as it was long ago, and of finding out what progress it has made. Even the errors and follies, the crimes and cruelties, the impieties and blasphemies, the immoralities and obscenities, the contradictions and inconsistencies, the fables and the forgeries of those ancient books, are all of use, when regarded simply as monuments of antiquity, as revelations-not of the mind and will of God-but of the ignorance, and rudeness, and depravity of childish, savage, or half-barbarous times.

is beautiful, tender, good. They have touching stories, or obscene. There is no book that I have ever had the beautiful fables, excellent poetry, noble sentiments, powerful eloquence, calculated to arouse and excite the mind, and promote our intellectual and moral development. The man who regards the Bible as a human production may read it with as much pleasure, and study it with as much profit, as he who regards it as a divine production. Nay, more. He can take all the good, and vet feel free to reject the bad. He can admire and love the beautiful, without feeling obliged to forge new rules of interpretation, and do violence to his common sense and conscience, in order to explain away the false, the foolish, the immoral, and the blasphemous portions, or to reconcile historical, theological and moral contra-

5. Our opponents say we reject the divine authority of the Bible, because its doctrines and its precepts are so decidedly against all vicious indulgences. The contrary, however, is the truth. One of the reasons why we reject the divine authority of the Bible is, that its octrines and precepts are too farorable to evil. If we propositions he has undertaken to prove. He was to wish to lie, and steal, and commit murder, or to kidnap prove the divine inspiration of the Bible; but, and enslave our fellow-men, or to have a plurality of wives and a number of concubines, and to justify spiration. ourselves in doing so, where could we find a book better suited to our purpose than the book which tells us that the divine inspiration of a book. nen who indulged in all these vices were the friends of God men after God's own heart and declared by God revelation; but suppose the necessity of a divine revehimself to be the best and wisest men that ever lived? lation proved, it would be no proof of the divine insp No, friends, the morality of the Bible is too lax. Even ration of the Bible, nor of any other book. the morality of the New Testament, though often unnatural and extravagant, is not so strict, so pure, so on internal evidence; but, first, he gave us no definiperfect, as it should be. The morality of the New tion of internal evidence, and he gave us no proof what Testament, and even portions of the Old Testament, is ever, that what he adduced under that head was interbetter, purer, far better and purer than the morality nal evidence, or any evidence at all, of the divine inof the Orthodox priesthoods and churches of the day, spiration of the Bible. whether Popish or Protestant ; but it is not half so morality of what is foolishly and falsely called Infideli- tions, utterly unsupported. He said the Bible stood ty. Our morality, our law, allows no crime-tolerates alone in point of style, but he offered no proof of the no neglect of duty-provides for us no indulgences, no statement substitutionary victim, no borrowed garments of anoth- He said the Bible was in harmony with all the diser's righteousness. It requires unchanging fidelity to coveries of science, but he neither proved that it was, duty, or compels us to endure the penalty in full, with- nor did he prove to us that, supposing it to be so, i out the least abatement.

churches and priesthoods. We go further. In some of work, as the advocate of the divine inspiration of the the Psalms and some of the Proverbs, in portions of the Bible, to begin. book of Job, and in the writings of some of the proph- 6. This is not all. We have given proof that the lanthropy, that to admire them too much, or to prize been composed and compiled by men, who were no them too highly, seems almost impossible. Happy would only as liable to error as other men, but, to some exwould read and study them, and begin to reduce them dominion of error, than many other writers, whose to practice. In the Gospels and the Epistles, too, we works have come down to us from antiquity. find passages on charity and beneficence, on temperance My opponent says the laws of Divine Providence, of and purity, on the subjugation of the animal part of the laws by which the world is governed, are given in our nature to the intellectual and the moral, -passages the Bible, with a precision unequalled. We, however, on the duty of employing our talents and resources for cannot find them in the Bible at all. find much, also, in the examples of Jesus and Paul, posed to each other. and some of their early followers, as presented in portions of the New Testament, well worthy of admiration I would notice. We wish both to practise them ourselves, and to bring by way of righteous retribution for the murder con furnished to every good work. You must study the hu- after they were dead, should hang up their innoce plied with sufficiently powerful motives to induce you commit atrocities at pleasure.

Besides, the good parts of the Bible are so mixed up are told. The drunkard and sensualist entail disease with inferior materials—the moral sentiments are so upon their posterity, it is said. Yes, but is God an blended with low and selüsh, with superstitious and swerable for the doings of drunkards and sensualists unnatural, with illiberal and cruel, with blasphemous It is blasphemy to charge them upon God. As wel and inhuman doctrines, and so obscured with bad ex- may we charge him with the sins of all men. The amples and immoral fables, that it requires a man of drunkard is as really the cause of the disease which he superior intelligence and moral powers to separate the transmits to his children, as the murderer is the cause

tended rationalist, who quarrels with the Bible on ac- born. Give God the credit of his beneficent laws, but count of the good that is in it, than we have with the do not charge him with men's violations of those laws. proud pretenders to superior piety, who make use of the The Doctor says, 'God's ways will not square with Bible as a means of blinding and misleading their our ideas of justice.' Portions of the Bible say they brethren, and of raising themselves to wealth and will. The Bible itself says, 'He that justifieth power, at the expense of their less crafty and more wicked, and he that condemn credulous neighbors.

that is good, there is nothing in it to prove that any some unbeliever. I should have given it a different

portion of it is of superhuman origin; much less is there any thing in the Bible to prove the whole of the book divine. Even the best parts are no more than the natural utterances of the human heart; while other BETWEEN MR. JOSEPH BARKER, OF OHIO, AND parts bear marks of having come from rude, unculti-

vated, ignorant, and barbarous portions of our race.

We have shown, that all Bibles in existence, wheth called translations or originals, whether printed or manuscript, abound with contradictions. im mies, and faults and errors of every kind.

in some respects, much better,) attributes to God the

weakness and imperfections of humanity. That it charges him with infinite injustice, and with harrible cruelties.

That it represents him as the patron of vice, and th That it sanctions the grossest and most atrocion

trary, to prove that it is of human origin, it is enough ily. We have shown that it abounds in contradictions to prove that its contents are of a mixed character.

2. We have no wish to destroy the Bible, or to precontradictions in history; contradictions of the most all that looks like falsehood or that seems to favor evil. historical and biographical errors; errors botanical 3. We have no wish to destroy the Bible, any more and zoological; chemical and physiological; chrono

> Every charge which we have made in former speech guments. The answer must come from my opponen (Renewed hisses.)

> MODERATOR ILLMAN .- All we ask of you, gentlem is, to grant us an impartial hearing.
>
> Moderator Спамвевя—I do beseech the audience

> grant what they ask-it is but fair play. Mr. BARKER-Not one of our statements has been r

futed; not one of our objections has been answered. No answer can be given to our arguments, which 4. But those ancient books have much in them that would not as easily justify any other book, however back opportunity of seeing, that contains any thing worse than what is found in the Bible. There is no book-1. That contains more glaring or more palpable con

> 2. There is none that contains more blaspher representations of God.

> 3. There is none that contains things more indecer 4. There is no book that contains things more unphi

> 5. There is no book that contains more immoral doc

trines and examples. 6. There is none that contains more foolish or child h precepts and stories.

that if it can be justified, any other book can. If the Bible can be proved divine, any book can b proved divine. What has my opponent done all this while?

He has not even defined his terms, or explained the 1. He has never told us what he means by divine in

2. He has never told us what is necessary to prov 3. He began an argument on the necessity of a divine

4. The Doctor gave us a long discourse, professed!

5. But, stranger still, the statements of which his

would afford any proof of the superhuman origin of the 6. We say that the morality of certain portions of Bible. The Doctor, therefore, has not advanced one the Bible is better than the morality of the Orthodox single argument in proof of his position. He has his

ets, we meet with passages so beautiful, so pure, so ten- Bible is not of divine origin, that it is of purely human ler, and some so full of the spirit of humanity and phiit be for the world if the churches and priesthoods tent, by men who were more ignorant, more under the

the good of our fellow-men, and on our obligations to The representations given in the Bible of the laws by live and labor for the regeneration and salvation of our which God governs the world, and the manifestations of race, which, when favored with that liberal interpreta- those laws in the world, are flatly contradictory. The tion which the enlightened philanthropy of modern real laws of the universe, and the representations given heresy sometimes gives them, are really excellent. We of God's laws and doings in the Bible, are directly on

and imitation. All these things we prize and cherish. He says that the seven sons of Saul were hung up all others to practise them. But when you have brought mitted by their father. Strange retribution, to execute together every beautiful and valuable passage in the one man for the crime of another! Suppose that our whole book, you have nothing like a perfect rule of government should act upon this principle, permit life. You must look elsewhere, if you want to be thieves and murderers to escape with impunity, and man system-you must read the laws which are written sons and grandsons!! Should we call it righteous reon your organization, and the laws inscribed on the tribution then? What a perversion of the moral sense world around you, if you would learn your duty fully. there must be to attribute such atrocities to the Divine In short, you must know the laws of your own being, Being! It is an abuse of words to call such atrocities and understand your relations to your fellow-creatures retribution. But the Doctor tells us that God is a sou and to the world of things around you, if you would ereign, but a sovereign has no more right to do wrong either know in which way you ought to go, or be sup- than other people. He cannot abuse his power, and

But the same principle is carried out in Nature, of the death of his victim. The crime does not cease to We have, however, no more sympathy with the pre- be mine, because I commit it on the babe before it is

eth the righte redulous neighbors.

We have shown that, though the Bible contains much

The Doctor charged the anonymous letter he read of

possible, the criminal. We question the wisdom of vor of an eternal hell. we would kill a man without hesitation who should the Joys do what he charges them cherishing revenge.

er safe in our hands, we should feel it a violation of the law of God, in our nature, to kill him is cool blood.

while the Sandwich Islanders have advanced in civiliwithin becomes darkness? We answer, What can be tion. (Tremendous applause.)

says the Doctor. But in the case supposed, there is a the street, have raised up children usto Abraham.

one which is manifestly false and blasphemous.

Bible does not teach that the world is 5850 years old; the habit, called on him, and begged him to abstain, that it does not say that the world was made in six and he promised he would. In his next sermon, he got days, but 'in the beginning'; and he asked me, with along pretty well until the close, when he could not rea triumphant air, to tell when that beginning was, in- frain from breaking out with, 'And now, brithers, ye'll timating that it endured endless ages. He and his bear in mind the case of Bathshe-och, it's all out." friends seemed to think his retort a triumph. We an- (Laughter and applause.) The case of David offers n swer, that the Bible expressly teaches that the 'begin-ning,' when the heavens and the earth were made, was the Hittite, but he himself confesses that his iniquities a part of the six days. This is plainly the meaning of were more than he could number. We would interpret the passage in Genesis. Other passages, however, are the Bible as a whole. Its author has given us reason more explicit still. Look at Exodus 20:9, 11:-

'Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work. . . For in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, the sand the sin in the case of Uriah is the only one menses and all that in them is, and rested the seventh day; tioned, because that sin left the stain of infamy upon wherefore the Lord blessed the Sabbath day, and hallowed it.

And again, look at Exodus 31:17:-

dren of Israel for ever; for in six days the Lord made heaven and earth, and, on the seventh day, he rested, and was refreshed.'

injustice with his nameless God. I could not but observe how his rank atheistical doctrine glided again into my opponent's speech. He says that the disease of the

to a close. The Bible itself, his pretended infallible book, declares that his interpretation is wrong. [Interruption by cries of 'Time, time.'] Not one of the statements he has made in favor of the Bible has been proved—not one of those which we have made has been refuted. [Cries of 'Time.'] Mr. Barker turned to Moderators, who decided the control of the sense of instinct the major of the major Moderators, who decided that only a few moments remained. No allowance had been made for time lost in interruption. [Cries of ' Berg, Berg.']

straighten matters with him in this casting up of ac- exposure of which, he must have known, would consign

Being, whose existence he recognises, is God; need I and to spare, to accommodate all the animals menremind him that this is a generic term, abstract instead tioned, but also my opponent and all the members o he should answer me, Mankind; would the reply be vociferous applause, and a few hisses)-though I rather sufficient? Every man has his own individual name, suppose that my opponent and his friends, if they had and the heathen gave names to each of their gods; lived in that day, would have been outsiders. (Tre-God that Christians worship, has revealed his title-it tian cubit as the standard of measurement, but I wil is Jehovah, and he says, 'Beside me there is no other.' accept that of my opponent. The ark, then, was 450 It is true that the 'heavens declare his glory, and the feet long, 75 feet wide, and 45 feet high, giving a cafirmament showeth his handy work,' but do they reveal pacity of 1,518,750 cubic feet. This would make a ves all the attributes of God? It is true that the planets sel, if we take the modern mode of measuring, of 43,

'For ever singing, as they shine,

But they do not reveal al! his attributes. God maniopponent confound his nameless God with ours. Who answer. I will undertake to do it.

pression, transcendant pathos and beautiful imagery, ark. (Laughter.) arpasses every work of merely human genius? Job a Pagan Deist! How happens it, then, that he has put on record those beautiful words, which my opponent upon. (Laughter.) All the animals we care for, are and myself have so often heard repeated by the dying those inhabiting dry land. We have thus part of Mr. Christian—'For I know that my Redeemer liveth, and Barker's cargo out, as not included among the beasts, that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth '? that he shall stand at the latter day upon the earth'?
Job 19:25, 26. No; Job was neither a Pagan Deist
wished to allow a cubic yard apiece to each one of his nor an Infidel Deist. (Slight applause.) He was an half million of species. Why, a pair of turkeys would humble believer in Christ. And now, mark! the oldest book extant was written by a man who believed in form considerable items in the number on the bill of the coming of the Messiah. Herein is a clear enunciation of the Son of God. Upon its pages is stamped the whole regiments of creeping things can be accommosed of Divine Intelligence, to prove, in the face of all dated in very circumscribed limits. (Laughter and

Paine. It was in sad contrast with his encomiums on ter.) the Bible, but worthy of the sinking cause which my The large animals are very small in number, and right has he to contradict those who were, and who are does it say? ite as worthy of credit as he ever can be?

uite as worthy of credit as he ever can be?

Mr. Barker descanted on the horrors of the hell into which the Bible says, 'the wicked shall be turned, and all the nations that forget God.' He represents Christian thou set in the side thereof; with lower, second, and all the nations that forget God.' He represents Christian thou make it.' Gen. 6:16. tians as believing that the vast majority of mankind | The word window is used to signify a means of adwill be condemned to intolerable torment. Christians believe no such doctrine. The vast majority of mankind size. It was in the roof of the ark, in which was set die in infancy. It is true, that all men are by nature this translucency or transparency-[Time up. Dr. children of wrath; but if the child is a partaker of the Berg sat down amid tremendous cheering ] condemnation by Adam, he is also a partaker of the salvation by Christ; and it is written that of such is the kingdom of heaven. But it is true that the wicked shall be turned into hell. Jehovah is the God of love; and Mn. Gannison: he says that heaven shall not be polluted by those who DEAR SIR-I see in the last LIBERATOR, an article are defiled with guilt; but that all the blessed will be complimentary to Mr. Barker in his controversy with Dr. there in washed robes. What father would bring the Berg. I care not who may carry off the laurels from that plague of leprosy into his family, and make of his contest, but I am not willing that the claims of the Bideath cannot enter; and, therefore, the sinner who re- not be accepted, by any true friend of the Bible, as its jects God and despises Christ cannot enter. Hell is the champion, but must be denounced as more infidel and noral lazar-house of the universe. My opponent says that more dangerous in his infidelity than Mr. Barker-God never forgives sin. I say, out of Christ, never-out infidel, because infidel to humanity as much as to God, of him, there is no Savior, no heaven, no cross, no crown. and more dangerous, because he adds hypocrisy to in-What he says is horrible. Does my opponent expect fidelity, as do all who pervert the Bible to the suppor God to measure His hatrel of sin by his love of sin of popular sin. 'God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten | Against such Bible advocates, Mr. Barker may gain Son' to take away the sin of the world. And the ban- easy victories; for it is not the Bible which they care to ishment of sinners suffices to set before the universe the defend, but that interpretation of it which shall justify tremendous truth, that man cannot defy Him, and their absurd creeds and corrupt practices. The controtrample on the cross, with impunity.

same? Does it bleed? No. Conscience will resent pliedly assents to such statements.

parentage. However, it had nothing to do with the the wrong. A thief picks your pocket; his conscience troubles him, and all is right. He keeps your money, As to capital punishments, I suppose be may find because, forsooth, he has a Savior within himself. persons opposed to them among Christians, as well as (Laughter and applause.) Suppose his conscience is seared, he still has his Savior within himself, and your As to those who pity the murderer instead of pitying money too. He says that the penalty of the sting of the murdered, if there be such people, we should like conscience is one part of the moral law. How long them no better than our opponent does.

will this sting last? Until the ain is healed. Then them no better than our opponent does.

will this sting last? Until the ain is healed. Then
Our view of punishment is this, that it should be must conscience for ever sting: and as all men have adapted to secure society; and, secondly, to reform, if sinned, my opponent's argument is a strong one in fa-

attempt to murder another, if we could not otherwise with-borrow from the Pagans, who lived before them prevent the murder; but when we had got the murder- If the law of progress was universal, the Malays would The Doctor asks, What is a man to do if the light zation. He should blush at the absurdity of his asset

done in the case of a man who turns the Gospel into a patron of licentiousness? They must both take the child born to him in his old age. His objection is feeble as infant silliness can make it, for God is almighty, But where there is no law, there is no transgression, and if he had chosen, he could, out of the very stones

One more remark, and I come to the matter of the Dr. Berg said I made complaints against the ordi- ark. I had hoped to have had the happiness of connances of Jehovah. I only complained against those gratulating my opponent on making one speech with-who attribute to Jehovah ordinances which are not his. The Doctor says, if I will account for the introduc- three hundred concubines; and in his last, I thought tion of death into the world, he will thank me. But we he would keep clear of it, and, in fact, he only squinted had better have no account of the matter at all, than at it. (Laughter and applause.) He reminds me of the Scotch parson, who could never preach a single At the close of his last speech, the Doctor took up the sermon without some allusion to Uriah, the Hittite. account of the creation in Genesis, and said that the Once the elders of his church, wishing to cure him of

to be exercised. Like all men, he fell short, and needed forgiveness may say it is unjust to visit the sin of the fathers upor the children, but the fact is so, and he may settle its 'It (the Sabbath) is a sign between me and the chil- injustice with his nameless God. I could not but obmy opponent's speech. He says that the disease of the Before these authorities, the Doctor's triumph comes drunkard's child is not owing to God, but to the crime are not as Mr. Barker's thoughts; and I suspect that Mr. Barker's admiration is not at all essential to His Dr. Beng—(Two rounds of applause and cheers.)
With your permission, I will now notice my opponent's to the ark. I must express my surprise at the want of speech of last Friday evening, and will endeavor to fairness shown by Mr. Barker, in his statements; the him to merciless ridicule and contempt. I will under He said, on Friday, that the name of the Supreme take to prove that the ark was not only large enough of concrete? Suppose I should ask him his name, and the Sunday Institute into the bargain; (laughter and

why cannot he, therefore, name his? My God, the mendous cheering.) I might insist on taking the Egyp-413 tons. Now, if we remember that a first-rate man of-war is only of between 2,200 and 2,300 tons, the ark would have had the capacity of storage of 18 ships-ofthe-line, each of them capable of containing 20,000, But they do not reveal al! his attributes. God manifests not only in nature, but in grace, and in his son Jesus Christ, his three-fold character. It is our God who has made the heavens with its glory; it is he who has stretched out the sea; and it is he who hat he dether at the dry land with its various beauty. Let not my opponent confound his nameless God with ours. Who s his God? Where is he? If my opponent will not assertion. Buffon says there are only from 200 to 250 nswer, I will undertake to do it.

He says that Job was a Pagan Deist. Inimitable discurred by the state of animals, from the mouse to the elephant. Cuvier, who has been quoted, includes fishes in his estimated that the state of the state mate. Well, we may as well heave them overboard, for poem, which, for sublimity of thought, grandeur of ex-

We may dispose in the same way of the amphibion who reject, that the Bible is indeed the Book of God.

My opponent offered an elaborate eulogy on Thomas

discoverable without grandmother's spectacles. (Laugh-

opponent is endeavoring to save from merited perdition. the small animals were an immense number. We have, Paine, the loathsome drunkard, the filthy for this calculation, taken our opponent's own standard, Thomas Paine, the localization debauchee, who covered all things holy with the slime of his ravings, has found a eulogist. My opponent has would give us 2,243,521 cubic feet. This would give of his ravings, has found a enterior any opposition of the pur-abandoned his defamings of the Scriptures for the pur-pose of extolling as base a miscreant as ever upheld the der for a year or eighteen months. My opponent spoke flagstaff of Infidelity. (Applause, hisses-renewed applause and cheers.) My opponent says that Paine is wide. Indeed! Where did he learn this? Did he slandered; that a record of his dying moments is a perversion of the truth. Was he there? If not, what that can be quoted not exactly in its right sense. What

## MR. BARKER'S LECTURES.

ne a lazaretto? Into the portals of heaven, sin and ble should be thought damaged thereby. Dr. Berg can-

versy appears much like a conspiracy to destroy the My opponent speaks of the Savior which every man credit of the Bible, when Mr. Barker charges upon it has within hims If. He says that a cut finger will heal, the absurdities of the Athanasian and other creeds, the and gives you other evidences of the recuperative energy corruptions of churches, and the vile perversions of the of Nature. But how does the soul show it has the advocates of slavery, and when Dr. Berg directly or im

My sympathies were with Mr. Barker for his not words against slavery; and I attended his lecture; Boston against the Bible, expecting able, candid, ability on this subject is much like an auctioneer's gan rulity, who rattles off a practical tan-ta-ra of son sentences, fallacious phrases, and plausible sophis His candor allows him to mis-state and misreprese the question-to confound it with irrelevancie sume as the teachings of the Bible what its true friends deny-to pervert its clear meaning-to make it respon ble for the untenable and unnecessary claims of unda criminating friends, and even to make downright misstatements of fact. His decency allows him to make gross caricatures of devotional exercises, and state ments and allusions from which the half-dozen females presence should have protected the audience.

It is remarkable how the advocates of slavery and the enemies of the Bible unite to support the same false hood, viz: that the Bible sanctions slavery. To do this both use the same false and absurd arguments for or posite motives. For instance, Prof. Stuart states that St. Paul sent back Onesimus to be a slave for life thereby flatly contradicting St. Paul, who comman Philemon to ' receive him not as a servant, but above servant-a brother beloved, both in the flesh and in the Lord.' And Mr. Barker represent the apostle a commanding absolute submission to slave withstanding his injunction, 'if thou mayest be f use it,' which is exactly the counsel to slaves a which he or Mr. Garrison would be lynched South of Mason and Dixon's line, and for which Torrey an Drayton suffered. In conclusion, I would say to the friends of the Bibl.

that while Mr. Barker's arguments are but harmles falsehoods and sophistries, (as I will further specify if required,) it is essential to be guarded against that more dangerous infidelity which lurks in the teachings of a corrupt priesthood. Put not your faith in priest If I believed Prof. Stuart's exposition, I would at once reject the Bible. Let Christians be guarded against Satan's spies in the camp, as well as against open for and believe God is true, though every priest and infide DANIEL MANN be liars.

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